REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,279.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1875.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE INDIA OFFICE 179

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under.

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number of months special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Evans, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th August 1875.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Negapatam	8
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadevi)	27	„ Madras	10
„ Cowle Bay	28	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Carwar	28	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Narakel	Sept. 1	„ Calingapatam	14
„ Alleppey	3	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Tuticorin	3	„ False Point	15
„ Colombo	4	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
„ Galle	5		

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line thence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdat, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEB, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves BUSHEHR	15
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	15
„ Muscat	Sept. 1	„ Fao	16
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	17
„ Linga	5	„ Linga	22
„ Bahrein	14	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	25
„ Fao	9	„ Gwadur	27
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	Oct. 1
„ Bushehr	Arrive 10	„ BOMBAY	4
		Arrive	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 25th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£25	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	6	
Port Said	35	22	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1875.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

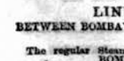
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.



THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

Cargo	Steamer	Tons. H.P.	
Cargo	Steamer DIDO,	1,200, 150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,600, 12 ,	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

23, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL AT 8 O'CLOCK ON FRIDAY MORNING.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Harris, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 27th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience for Passengers from India. There is also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a good passage home, and presents an exceptionally favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

The above mentioned carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1484	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2283	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,884 tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which to be indorsed on the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 21st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship NUBIA, 2,026 Tons, and 450 H. P., will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 14th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undermath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, SATURDAY.	LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.	BOMBAY, FRIDAY,
INDIA	...	...	20th Aug.
			Wednesday.
MACEDONIA	...	...	15th Sept.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptional by good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Tran-atlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October 1873, and made between Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mavchkhad of the first part, the said Davidas Purshotumdas of the second part, Bhai ass Goverdhundass, and Lallubhai Goverdhundass of the third part, and the Mortgagee therein mentioned of the fourth part, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., auctioneers, at their Auction Room in Apollo Street, No. 12, Fort, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September 1875, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the said Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors in one lot :—

Istly.—All the estate, interest, claim, and demand of them the said mortgagors, Davidas Purshotumdas and Ramdas Mavchkhad, as sons, heirs, and legal representatives of Purshotumdas Pranjeewandas in a partly satisfied decree in suit No. 152 of 1870, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, again t Nanabhoy Framjee Cawasjee Banajee, of Bombay, and which decree still remains unsatisfied to the extent of Rs. 1,46,908-5-9 up to the 31st of July 18 5; and.

2ndly.—All that the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Davidas Purshotumdas as the purchaser of the share and interest of the said Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasjee B najee, sold by order of the Nasrack Court under and by virtue of an attachment issued in executi n of the aforesaid decree, in all those pieces, or parcels of land or Inam villages, called Pavne, Tirmalee, Kopoli, Paspoli, Toongatay and Saki, situate in the sub-district of Salsette in the Z lla of Thannah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Auction, Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Quantities of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 30th of August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following Business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a D vidend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, as a Director, in room of his father, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who has resigned, and to elect Directo s in room of the Chairman and Mr. Mottam Bhugoobhai, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To authorize a debit to Reserve Account in reduction of the valuations at which the Company's property now stands.
6. To consider the necessity of increasing Insurance on the different Facto ies.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the Twenty-third to the Thirty-first day of August, both days inclus.ve.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th August 1875.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aerated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Gazogene. 4-bottle size	Rs. 14 0
„ 6-bottle size	„ 20 0
Measure for the Soda and Acid Powders	„ 1 0
Gazogene (4-bottle), and Measure in strong and handsome Mahogany case with brass handle for travelling	„ 21 0
Crystallized Tartaric Acid, per bottle	„ 3 0
Bicarbonate of Soda, per bottle	„ 1 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT in the TOWN HALL THIS EVENING at 5-30.

Tickets Rs. 2 each at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s.

A SOLICITOR (European preferred) disposed for an engagement at Madras, may apply by letter to "LEX," care of this Office within 31st instant.

FOR SALE at our Godowns :—

BRANDY, EXSHAW'S No. 1	Rs.	32 8
——— HENNESSY'S	„	30 8
——— COMANDON & Co's	„	21 0
BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE { Quarts.	„	5 12
Bottled by Stone { Pints	„	3 12

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

NOW READY,

SPARE MOMENTS.

POEMS, SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS,

TOGETHER WITH

SOME SELECTED PSALMS & HYMNS,

12mo. pp. 277,

Price Rs. 3-12,

ON SALE AT

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MEASUREMENT OF PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that from this date the following RULES will come into force :—

1. No Refund of Measurement Fees will be allowed for sums under One Rupee.
2. No claim for Refund will be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of Vessel's Departure.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th August 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL REDUCED SYSTEM TABLE.

Special Annual Premiums for Assuring Rs. 1,000 at Death for the Whole Term of Life.

Age.	First Five Years.	Remainder of Life. With Profits.	Remainder of Life. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
25	25 14 0	40 12 8	35 13 4	30
30	27 12 0	42 14 0	37 6 0	25
35	29 9 4	46 0 8	40 15 4	35
40	32 3 4	52 9 4	46 6 8	40
45	38 6 8	60 14 8	53 14 8	45
50	43 6 8	69 4 0	63 5 4	50

The Profits on Policies opened under the above Table will only a crue from date of payment of first equalised premium, i.e., after the termination of the Five Years.

The advantages under this Table are—

I. That by superseding the half-credit system, no debt is created under the policy.

II. Those whose Incomes or Profits from business are likely to increase, and yet who may wish to effect a policy for Family purposes for a *present small outlay*, can attain their object by this Table.

III. To those who are required to effect policies in connection with financial transactions, this Table will be found to meet such cases, and likewise enables the Policy-holder to keep on foot his policy, after the original object is satisfied for which the assurance was effected.

The above rates will be reduced to the equivalent English rates in the event of the Assured returning to Europe, at any time, without fresh medical examination.

Premiums on the above Table can be paid Half-yearly, or Quarterly, at the option of the Assured. Rates of premium for ages not stated in above can be obtained on application.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates for different classes of Assurances, can be obtained from

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE STOCK OF BANGALORE, TRICHINOPOLI, CUTTACK, FUTTEYGHUR and other NATIVE JEWELLERY in hand at WATSON & COMPANY'S is the largest in India, comprising articles very suitable for Souvenirs and Presents to Friends at Home.

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE NEW SATCHEL, OR LADIES' SIDE BAG, made with clasp to fasten to any Belt, in all the prettiest Patterns of Oxydized Silver and the most chaste designs, can, with the Handsome New Metal Belt, be had at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—The double extracts in all the varied and approved varieties, Lavender, Eau de Vie, Amber and Pale distilled, together with the No. 4, Johann Maria Farina Eau de Cologne, in most convenient sized Wicker-covered Bottles, all imported direct from the Manufacturers, by

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

A very pretty assortment of FANCY FLOWERS, WREATHS, BOUQUETS, and SPRAYS for the Dress, Hair, Bridal and other uses. Also Feathers, Birds, Aigrettes, Wings, Bows, &c., in great variety at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

UNDER LINEN.—A Large Stock Ready for Use, both for Ladies and Children, always on Hand. Orders to make to Ladies' own or Special Patterns receive particular attention. Always in stock, LADIES' DRESSES, COSTUMES, as well as CHILDREN'S ROLLAND and CLOTH SUITS, suitable for the voyage Home. Separate Catalogues of this department sent on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

IRON AND BRASS DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDSTEADS and FOLDING CAMP COTS, with Bedding and Furniture complete. A very large assortment to select from; as also chairs in a great variety of patterns, at

WATSON & COMPANY'S,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

CRETONNES and CHINTZES in all the latest Patterns, very pretty indeed. A large supply has been received, and Samples will be forwarded on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

READY MADE SHIRTS of all sizes and description; white fine Cotton with Linen Fronts and Wristbands, Military, Dress, Embroidered, Oxford, and Zephyr, as well as Cricketing and Boating Shirts, and Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze Silk, and Silk and Merino Under-Shirts of the latest styles, for sale by

WATSON & COMPANY,

Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO RS. 10.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY made in the Matter of the ESTATE of THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, deceased, and in a cause ANSTEY vs. ANSTEY, 1873, A 116. The CREDITORS of THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, late of the Middle Temple, in th City of London, and of Bombay, in the East Indies, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, who died in or about the month of August 1873, are on or before the 15th day of October 1875 to SEND by POST PREPAID to Mr. S. B. SOMERVILLE, of No. 48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex, the Solicitor of the Defendant, HARRIET MARY PETRA ANSTEY, the Administratrix of the deceased, their CHRISTIAN and SURNAMES, ADDRESSES and DESCRIPTIONS, the FULL PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS, a STATEMENT of their ACCOUNTS and the nature of the SECURITIES (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor SIR JAMES BACON at his Chambers situated No 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of November 1875 at 12 o'clock at Noon, being the time appointed for ADJUDICATING on the CLAIMS.—Dated this 15th day of July 1875.

EDWARD BLOXAM,
Chief Clerk.

J. D. LACY TOWLE,
14, Ovington Square, London,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN who has some knowledge of Cotton, to proceed Up-country. Apply to GEO. VAZ, Elphn. Circle, over Messrs. Wheatley, Madden & Co.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

WANTED, by a First Class FRENCH MILLINER and DRESSMAKER, a situation in the above business. Has had Six years' experience of the Indian Trade. Address "M. M.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 *per Copy.*

CONTENTS :

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

LAW.—An experienced ENGLISH SOLICITOR and NOTARY PUBLIC desires to join a firm of English Solicitors in Bombay, or he would assist in or take the whole management of a business for a time. Address "H. L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND will be received by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED.

J. M. MACLEAN,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
H. E. JACOMB,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE THURSDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!—150 Varieties of English and French ROSE PLANTS at 8 annas each, may be had by applying to

XAVIER OLIBO,
Post Office, Jubalpur.

BARQUE CLARA.—TENDERS are invited for a NEW FOREMAST, SPARS, IRON WORK, &c., &c. Tenders to be sent in to the Undersigned not later than 4 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

Full particulars can be obtained on board from the Master between the hours of 6 and 10 A.M., or on application to the Undersigned who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents Barque Clara.

Bombay, 18th August 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

NOTICE is hereby given that in consequence of Slips on the Bhore Ghaut, the Train which leaves Bombay daily at 6-50 A.M., and is due in Poona at 3 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9 A.M., due in Bombay at 5 P.M., will not run between Khandala and Karjat until further notice.

Tickets, &c. will be issued by those Trains between Bombay and Karjat, and between Poona and Khandala only.

The other Trains by which Passengers are carried will run as usual in accordance with the published Time Tables, through Tickets, &c. being issued. But Passengers will have to walk across the break caused by the Slips as at present; every effort being made, and every assistance given, to make this as little inconvenient as possible.

And until further notice, Fruit, Vegetables, and Perishables as well as Horses, Carri ges, and Goods will not be accepted for conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut, being booked only to Karjat on the one side and to Khandala on the other side.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1875.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 21st August at 3 P. M. to transact the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1875, and to sanction the declaration of a Divid nd.

II. To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and to f ll to their number.

III.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st August, both days inclusive.

After the conclusion of the above business an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held for the purpose of rescinding Section 73 of the Articles of Association and substituting the following :—

Ten per cent. of the net profits derived from all pressing given to the Company by Shareholders shall be paid to the Shareholders giving such pressing on the declaration of a Dividend. The Directors shall decide what pressing has been given by the Shareholders, the amount payable in respect thereof and to whom, and the decision of the Directors thereon or any other matter or question, arising as to the application of this Clause, shall be final and conclusive."

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1875.

INDIAN SCENERY,

PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHS,

10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.

SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE JUST LANDED LARGE SUPPLIES OF

	Cash.	Rs. a.
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the English Condensed Milk Company	Per dozen.	5 8
DO. ANGLO-SWISS MILK (the genuine)	„	5 12
FRESH SALMON (Hogarth's)	„	11 0
Do. do. other preservers'	„	8 0
FINNON HADDOCKS	„	7 0
FRESH MACKEREL	„	6 0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by Crosse and Blackwell.	„	6 0
JAMS and MARMALADE	„	6 0
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints)	„	12 0
PRESERVED SOUPS	„	6 8
POTTED MEATS and FISH	„	6 0
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	„	7 0
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, from	„	4 8

The above are imported direct at short intervals by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer from the most renowned British and Continental Preservers and the management distinctly GUARANTEEING them to be of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE (as is the unvarying rule with ALL the Company's imports) solicit a comparison with the quotations of ANY OTHER IMPORTER in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions of every description on application to

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 0	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz.	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Solid Linen Bags all sizes	5 to 6 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	25 0	Travelling Sun-kahs	3 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Cape	6-8 to 8 8	Courier do	4-8 to 6 8
Pyjama Suits	3 0	Travelling Hats	6-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
White do.	4 8	Shoots, per pair	9

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 19TH AUGUST 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet at unchanged prices, the sales however reaching 14,000 bales, a comparatively full day's business. This morning's market opened quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 3,000.

The American crop reports are evidently not looked upon in Liverpool as specially unfavourable, or notwithstanding the pressure of supplies, we should probably have seen a stronger state of affairs. It is evident, however, that nothing short of unmistakably adverse accounts of the crop will have any influence with buyers in the meantime, and we may therefore look for a prolonged period of dulness.

From New York yesterday evening's message quotes Mid-Uplands on the spot ¼ per lb. higher; futures 1/16 cent. per lb. lower. The day's receipts at the ports were 200 bales against 1,200 bales on the corresponding date last year, the total for the five days being 1,200 against 4,300 bales.

The General Produce Markets yesterday were somewhat irregular. Coffee was quiet and 6d. per cwt. lower. Bombay Linseed was unchanged, but Persepore Rapeseed has receded again to 5s. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 5s. higher, while Cochin has declined to the same extent.

The Colonial Wool Sales are reported to have opened at a decline of ½d to 1½d per lb. from the previous sales.

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods from England for India during the past fortnight, shows very limited supplies for Bombay, but average shipments for Calcutta of all descriptions.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104½.

The allotments of the Council drafts on India at yesterday's biddings in London gave £653,000 to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9d. 76, and £446,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9d. ½; tenders on all three pts at the latter rate receiving 24 per cent. These rates are unquestionably higher than was generally expected, and confirming as they do the advance in Silver, have naturally exercised a strong upward influence on STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day. Our quotations are fully 1/16d. to 3/32d. per rupee higher than yesterday, and should the advance in Silver continue, as private advices seem to indicate, we must look for a further rise. Everything however depends on the price of Silver, as failing that, there is nothing whatever to support rates; on the contrary, the limited extent of Export business doing the increasing ease in money here and the possibility of a better trade in Exports in the course of the next few weeks—all point to a decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 9¾d. per rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10 3/16d. to ¼.
Credits	3 months sight	1s. 10¼d.
Documents,	3 months' sight	1s. 10 5-16d.

On Calcutta no actual transactions are reported, and we accordingly repeat former quotations of par for demand and 99 5/16 for 60 days' sight bills. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is still next to nothing doing, and rates are weak at for Fours Rs.102 to ½; Fours and half, Rs.103; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½.

In the SHARE MARKET only a limited business has been passing, and values, as a rule, have not changed. Bank of Bombay's are quoted at Rs.710 ex-dividend. Dhurrumsey Spinning Shares are Rs. 10 lower, but Bombay United, Fleming, and Great Eastern are all Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON is dull and unaltered. Dealers still ask previous prices, but with the advance which has taken place in Freight and Exchange of late, our quotations now lay down considerably over home currencies and buyers are consequently kept quite out of the market.

FREIGHTS are nominally unaltered at £1-18-9 for weight and £2-1-3 for measurement by steamer and £2 by sailing ship to Liverpool, Piece Goods are steady but unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nominal Shares.	Nominal Value per Share.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
20,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
30,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	710 xd
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
50,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	725
150	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	650
200	1,000	200	000	Alfred Mills Co	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
150	500	all	60 pc	Benar Company (New)	510
1,000	250	all	20 p.c.	Indian Press Co	330
400	50	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
600	1,500	all	37½ pc	Carwar Co	900
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
600	1,500	all	175 pc	Colaba Press Co	1,200
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Dholera F. & G. Co	200
300	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
200	9,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	375
1,250	100	1,400	100 p	Imperial Press Co	375
3,125	800	350	60 ps	Molussi Press & Ginning Co	430
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,500
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	965
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co	375xd.
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
2,500	800	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 m'.
2,000	1,000	..	100ps	Volkart's United Press Co	975

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,200	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
800	2,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,150
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagar M. & P. Co.	1,500
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,105
2 100	100	all	100	Bunder Mills	190
900	1,000	all	750	... Colaba Spinning	800
2,000	2,000	all	100	ps Dhurumsey Spinning	1,730
7,500	1,000	all	100	ps Fleming & W. Co	1,500
3,000	1,000	all	100	ps Great Eastern	1,105
700	1,000	all	60	ps Hemraj Kalloo Mills	930
750	1,000	all	1500	ps Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,650
800	..	..	...	Khandesh Spinning	850
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
800	..	..	...	Madras United Spinning	870
3,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's ...	1,105
1,125	1,000	all	100	ps Morarjee Goculdas	1,105
4,000	625	all	50	ps Oriental	1,115
600	1,250	250	...	Prin ...	655
240	1,000	1,000	200	ps Prince of Wales Spinning	630
300	1,000	250	30	ps Sonderdas Spinning	960
				Do. do. ¼ share.	276‡

‡ Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,140
7,500	10,0	all	...	Esplanade & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.			
...	90	119‡	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE 'INDIAN DAILY NEWS' AUGUST 17.

WE are still unable to announce any material change during the week in the direction of improvement in any branch of business. Money is in fair demand, and both in the open market, and with the Bank of Bengal, the rates of interest and discount are steadily maintained. *Sterling* exchange has been wavering, and slightly more against buyers. Government Paper has in proportion been firmer, and an advance has taken place. In Exports, Seeds go on freely, and there is more doing in Jute. The depression in the British Cotton Piece Goods market is still very great.

The Bank of Bengal rates have not been altered.

The results of the week as to public demand were—

Deposits,	decreased	Rs.	10,89,000
Loans,	decreased	2,75,000	
Credits,	decreased	2,84,000	
Discount,	decreased	3,14,000	,, 9,73,000
leaving	... ...	Rs.	1,16,000

as the increase of public demand during the period. The investment account remained steady. Very little alteration had taken place in the aggregate of the totals of the Treasury issues. The Cash balance was only diminished to the extent of the public demand.

It was pretty well known, or believed last Thursday that the Bank rates would not be altered. The outside market has worn a firm aspect throughout the month, and the lower rates prevailing there. As compared with the Bank's minimum, charges have been somewhat more approximated in the period. With the nearer approach of the annual native holidays, it is probable that demand for money will not only prove steadier, but fuller, if only from the special requirements incidental to that time. Under those prospects, the fresh decline of the *Other Deposits* with the Bank of Bengal, down to a very low point again plainly indicates or confirms the absence of any ordinary strength of means at hand. The fall in the cost of money in London to 1½ per cent comes opportunely, not only as regards money, but also as regards trade, which may, and probably will quicken, and enlarge under that influence. It will not be until November in this market that any very full trade demand for money will arise. By that time the local means of capitalists must, as they no doubt will, have been considerably augmented. In addition to the ordinary remittances by means of the Secretary of State's Bills, some further shipments of Silver are already announced. There is plenty of room for such in this market, and for them to be continuous. The general extent of trade in progress for a long time past has been below an ordinary average; but notwithstanding that resources by no means accumulate, nor does the cost of money cheapen down to to that extremely low point which would inevitably follow if the state of supplies was on the ordinary scale in this market.

Exchange on London opened for the present mail with a decidedly lower tendency, and a few hours confirmed the appearance by drawers hardening their terms to buyers. The rate for six months' sight Bank Bills fell to 1 10 1/16 to 1 10. Three months' sight to 1-9⅞ to 9 11/16, and on demand to 1-9 9/16, and 1-9½. Towards the close of the week these rates were firmer, and eventually again touched the highest point of the preceding mail, *viz.*, 1 10⅛ for six months' sight, 1-9⅞ for three months' sight, and 1-9⅞ per rupee for on demand. First class six months' sight Credits have fluctuated in proportion, closing at 1-10 3/16 to 1-10⅛, and Document Bills at 1-10⅜ per rupee.

On *France* the rate for three months' sight Bank Bills has been from 2*f.* 29*c.* to 2*f.* 30*c.* per rupee.

On *China*, 30 days' sight bills have transacted between Rs. 218 8 to 219 per hundred dollars.

On *Mauritius*, 52½ cents per rupee at sixty days' sight.

On *Bourbon*, 265 francs per hundred dollars at sixty days' sights.

On *Bombay*, on demand Bank Bills at par, and sales of sixty days' sight at 99 4 per cent.

Government Securities.—The demand has not been large, nor has there been any large amount of paper on the market at present quotations. Those quotations for Fours have been from an eighth to three-sixteenth of a rupee per cent above the prices of last week, some sales having been made as high as 102-4, and some fair amounts at 102-3. The further instalments to the new Government loan are now £720,000 only, which considering the general state of the market, apart from the weakness of the allottees, is not a very serious sum to be absorbed. The now very low cost of money in London, where large purchases have already been made for the Nizam, will exercise an influence, with the approaching holidays, and probable special investment demand here, prospects are in favour of holders. The closing prices are for Fours 102 3-4, 102-4; Four-and-a-half of 1872, Rs. 103-2, to 103-4 and Five-and-a-half 108-12.

Transactions in the *Share* market have been larger in a few instances only. Accommodation is not readily obtainable except on high terms again, and speculation is of very limited extent. The market may be said to be in a healthy state still; but prices ordinarily decline at this particular period of the year. There is no announcement of any new undertaking, although "fresh fields and pastures new" are known to be only awaiting better times to open up all their advantages under Joint Stock auspices. For the real good of the market, it is quite as well that the present enforced pause exists, and it will be well also if it is prolonged until new strength of means grows. It is quite evident that Screw Press investments have been carried too far. There is no *new* opening for Jute Mill produce. Cotton Mills are warned not to be too prosperous, and provision is duly made to prevent them becoming so. Coal Concerns have apparently reached a maximum of investment for the present for market requirements. Tea undertakings are now close on to three millions *sterling* of paid-up capital. With market premium for Scrip and requirements for necessary extensions that amount is even largely exceeded in the debtor and creditor account between resources and market.

Bank Scrip.—Bank of Bengal have sold between 1417-8 and 1420. Delhi and London Bank at 185. Allahabad Bank at 152. Simla Bank at 560. National Bank at 115, 116.

Railway Stock.—East Indian very difficult to place. Some Oudh and Rohlkund sold at Rs. 127 per £10.

Coal Concerns.—Bengal Coal Co., sales at 1365 and 1370. New Beerbhoom at 110 cash, and 112 for one month.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Great Eastern Hotel at 177-8 India General Steam at 370. Landing and Shipping at 40.

Spinning Mill—Jute.—Budge-Budge, *old*, at 71 cash and 76 for time. Barnagore a small lot at 100. Fort Gloster at 79 to 80 cash, and 83 for time. Howrah Mills from 32 to 26 discount for contributory shares, and 31 to 29 discount for time. Seebpore at 78 to 80 cash. Dunbar Cotton at 15 discount for contributory. Goosery Cotton 225.

Tea Shares.—Bishnauth contributory, at 108 and 109. Central Cachar 155 to 159 for cash. Durrung at 78. Eastern Cachar 180, ex-dividend. East India 85. Jokai 103. Kurseong and Darjeeling, *full* shares, at 106. Monsebera at 84 for contributory. Majsgram 115. Singell 110 and 111 cash, Tukvar at 130.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Nacoda, will sail today for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CONTEST, 966 tons, Captain T. James, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from North Shields (April 25th), with a cargo of 1,386 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* MADURA, 1,266 tons, Captain R. G. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Mr. Nusserwanjee Pallonji. For different ports.—Two deck passengers.

THE S. S. INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain J. Harris, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Davis, Mr. J. Connell, Mr. H. Miller, Mr. R. West, Mr. and Mrs. Way, ayah and two children, Mr. Demurdo, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Contest	James	North Shields, April 25.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Madura (s)	Gavin	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer India, Harris, Liverpool.

Barque Hydree, Nacoda, Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Thibet, to Aden & Suez.

Steamer Malda, to Coast & Calcutta.

Ship Magdala, to New York.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

15 Ailsa ..... Sladden ..... Liverpool, May 8.

Conqueror ..... Crocker ..... Liverpool, May 11.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

15 Sultan (s) ....

Mahratta(s) ....

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVAL.

16 Khiva, (s) .... Southampton.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

26 Vulture, H M G boat, Brooks, fro Muccalla.

June 28 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.

July 11 Russell Burr, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

28 Kong Sverre, s, Kuhule, rom Newcastle.

3 Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.

3 Godavery, ss, Mortimore, from Mauritius.

3 W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.

4 Fatheshah Allum, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.

4 Turn F. T., ss, Desmoyrs, from Toulon.

4 Khiva, ss, Perr ns, from Southampton.

4 Ava, ss, Rolland, from Shangai.

4 Prince of Amalia, ss, Fabricius, from Batavia.

5 Avoca ss, Torback, from enice.

5 Kwangtung, H M S, Powell, from Perim.

5 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, from London.

7 City of Carthage, ss, Burnett, from Calcutta.

7 China, ss, Methewson, from Calcutta.

7 Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.

8 Umballa, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.

8 Assyria, ss, Bazalito, from Genova.

9 John H Ward, ss, Hallett, from Southampton.

9 Assyria, ss, Heazeman, from Kurrachee.

9 Caesar, ss, Irvine, from London.

9 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Bombay.

10 Bromo D. M. W., ss, ——, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.

4 Fatheshah Allum, ship, Nacoda to Bombay.

4 Khiva, ss, Perrins, to Calcutta.

4 Ava, ss, Rollano, to Mauritius.

5 Tarn F. T., ss, Desmoyrs, to Sa gon.

5 Princess Amalia, ss, Fabrictius, to Amsterdam.

5 Avoca, ss, Torback, to Bomb y.

6 Kong Sverre ss, Kuhule, to Kurrachee.

6 Chyebassa, ss, Cosens, to Calcutta.

7 Livarno, ss, Cruciani, to Genova.

7 City or Carthage, ss, Burnett, to London.

7 China, ss, Methewson, to Trieste.

8 Assyria, ss, Bazillo, to Bombay.

9 John H. Ward, Hallett, to Bat via.

9 Assyria, ss, Heazeman, to London.

9 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Southampton.

10 Caesar, ss, Irvine, to Kurrachee.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla.
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Zeila.
Futtell Burry, Ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Godavery, ss, Mortimore, from Mauritius.
W D Lawrence, ship, Ellis, from Liverpool.
Kwang Tung, H M S, Powell, from Perim.
Swiftsure, ship, Beadle, from Newcastle.
Umballa, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Bromo D. M. W., ——, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 618 bundles hoop iron, Ralli Brothers; 700 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 1 cask soap, 1 case drugs, 3 packages medicine, and 12 cases wine, D S Kemp & Co.

Khedive s, 5 cases claret, The C D E de Paris.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Thibet s, 2 cases books, Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s, 25 cases claret, J Neuberg; 70 cases claret, Jules Siegfried & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 142 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 221 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

India s, 215 cwts coir yarn, Tallub Arbee; 196 cwts hemp, Kessowjee Roopjee; 175 cwts rags, Gocouldass Dewjee; 30 bales wool, Jewraj Dewjee; 125 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsedas; 50 bales wool, Jatiba Varris; 60 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 66 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 51 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet (s), 83 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Assyria (s), 63 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria (s), 25 tins castor-oil, C Grondona.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria (s), 1 cask gingelly-oil, A Kunkler & Co; 500 cwts groundnuts, S Tyeljee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet (s), 114 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 80 cwts sharkfins; Curriumboy Ebram; 5 bales cotton, S N Talatee; 51 bales cotton, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Currim; 87 bales cotton, H jee Abdoola Esmail & Co; 30 chests opium, Tata & Co; 232 chests opium, Sorabjee Dowbiram; 56 chests opium, Gowrishkoy Peerbhoy; 75 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 334 chests opium, Tarchund Luchmeenarain; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 191 chests opium, Sookdeyal Bhoodyal.

HIGH COURT—20TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

406-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Morarjee Goculdass S and W Co v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia N—Jefferson and Payne Part heard.

—(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

607-74—Jefferson and Payne—Meeya Ahmed Moosa and others v Ebrahim Osman—Tyabjee and Sayani.

619-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Runchordass Girdhurlall v The P and O Steam Navigation Company—Fletcher and Smith.

92-75—Barbhaya and Bomonjee—Pestonjee Hormusjee B Wadia v Oseman Bawanjee and others.

75-75—Mr Balkrishna—Rajee Balloo v Raghoonath Damoodhur —In person.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolseydass Monarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langely

193-74—Fletcher and . mith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani

643-74—K Morojee—Junabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina DeGa v Michael Angelo DeGa—Macfarlane and Bajjeey.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

144-75—A Framjee—sutbai w dow v Fazullah Kassumbhoy—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSE.

414-75—Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonjee Byramjee v J B Barretto —Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne

89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Ayirmbakjee v Jumnadass Mahadeo and others

654-74—L Fletcher—Jumnadas Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Heeruchund—Tyabjee and Sayani

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Cazee Bhaoodeen—Shamrow Pandoorung.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30.

Malcolmson, Lieut-Col, Bombay 3rd Sind Horse, on furlough, from a urrachee.

AUGUST 16.

Little, Surg, Madras 2nd Regt N I, on leave, from Jalna.

AUGUST 17.

Walker, Colonel, Bombay 1st Grenadier, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 18.

Rennie, Major, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Poona.

Waldron, Band Master, Bengal 1st Battn 8th Foot, on duty, from England.

Webb, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 109th Foot, from sick leave, from England.

Herschel, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES —July 30.

Malcolmson Lieut Col, Bombay 3rd Sind Horse, on furlough, to England.

AUGUST 18.

Waldron, Band Master, Bengal 1st Battn 8th Foot, to join, to Chakrata.

AUGUST 19.

Webb, Lieut and Adjt, Bengal 109th Foot, to rejoin, to Dinapore

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 18th August 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ghiere Sanitarium—Capt H Kelly, 58 h Foot, to be Comdt vice Capt Fleming deceased Dated 23rd July.

Surgn Maj E Morton, Indian Medical Dept, is transferred from general duty, Bomb y, to general duty Mhow Division, with effect from the 27th June 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Foot, Lieut G H Cooper, Asst Comr in Bombay, from 23rd to 31st Aug 1875, both days inclusive, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps, Capt C C J Butler, 1st Wing Subaltern 2nd N I (Grenadiers) to Poona, four months, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Capt F T Ebden, Gr Mr, 23rd N L I, from 30th June to 13th July 1875, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 19.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

C J F Alexander, Bengal S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulation of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by Govt of his own Presidency.

Sub-Conductor J Mullins, Ordance Dept, is granted the retiring pension of a Serjt-Maj, viz, £45-12-6 per annum, in India.

Asst Apothecary E McMullen, No 129, has been transferred to the Bombay Marine from the 1st August 1875, vie Asst Apothecary Fernandes, No 56, transferred to the British Medical Dept.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Cavalry—Maj (Lieut-Col in the S C) Francis Adam E lis Loch, Cadre, 1st Cavalry, to have the position of Lieut-Col, and Maj (Bt Lieut-Col) Henry Peter Sykes, Cadre, 2nd Cavalry, to be Lieut-Col, from the 10th June 1875, in succession to MacGregor, retired

C dre, 1st Light Cavalry—Capt (Bt Maj) Charles Edward Stack to be Maj from the 10th Aug 1875, vice Loch, promoted and removed.

Cadre, 2nd Light Cavalry—Capt (Bt Maj) Arthur William Macnaghten to be Maj from the 10th Aug 1875, vice Sykes, promoted.

General List, Cavalry—Lieut-(Bt Capt) Conard Agnew Owen to be Capt from the 10th Aug 1875, in succession to Stirack, Cadre, 1st Cavalry, promoted.

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No 551, dated 27th May 1875, is republished:—

Lieut-Col Frederick Roome, of the Bombay S C is promoted to the rank of Col by Br from the 30th March 1875, under the provisions of Royal Warrant of the 31st July 1858, clause 9, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jany 1861, paragraph 2, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 98 days from d te of departure in Nov next, under Rule 9 of the F rlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieut-Col R N March, C B, Wing Com'r, 18th Regiment N I.

Asst Apothecary W R Scroggie, No 58, is allowed one month's subsidiary leave from the 13th instant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Asst Apothecary E McMullen, No 129, has been transferred to the Bombay Marine and is placed in charge of the Gun Boat "Hugh Rose" from the 1st Aug 1875, vice Asst Apothecary Fernandes, No 56, transferred to the British Med Dept.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd W Jones having on the 8th instant completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 21 of Act V f 1865, to appoint Mr Dinshaw Framjee to be a Dolo ate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsee Dist Matrimonial Court of Surat.

T Blaney, Esquire, and Surgo-Maj T G Hewlett respectively delivered over and received charge o the Office of Coroner of Bombay on the 17th instant, forenoon hours.

Capt C D P Payne to be substantive pro tem. First grade Asst Dist-Supdt of police during the absence of Lieut Humfrey, or until further orders.

Mr J E Down to be sub tantive pro t m. Second grade, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, vice Capt Payne, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F B Young to be Post Graduate Asst Supdt in the Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Sur ey.

Mr J W Young, Asst Supdt, Ratnagari Revenue Survey, is promoted from the Second to the first grade of Asst Supdt, with effect from the 12th June 1875.

Mr A P Young, Asst Supdt, S uthern Mahratta Country Reve ue Survey, is granted Six days' subsidiary leave under Section 10, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W F Cary, Asst Colr of Customs, Kurrachee, has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F B Maclaren is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Nothern Konkan, during Lieut Col Maunsell's absence on privilege leave.

Mr Maclaren received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Northern Konkan, from Lieut Col Ma nsell on the afternoon of the 30th July 1875.

Mr J Gregory received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Deesa and Aboo, from Mr W S, Howard on the afternoon of the 27th July 1875.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, August 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr D B Sinclair, Asst Comr, Muzaffargarh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd Augt 1875.

Mr E O'Brien, Settlemen Officer, Muzaffargarh, will perform the duties of Asst Comr, in that district in addition to his ordinary duties during Mr Sinclair's absence on leave.

Mr J C Sliecks, Asst Comr, Sir s, has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-nine days, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

Maj M Ramsay, Cant Mag, Meean Meer, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-one days, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th Aug 1875.

Lieut J R Povah, Her Majesty's 1st Foot, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Meean Meer during Maj Ramsay's absence on leave, and is invested, under Sec 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the power of a Mag of the 2nd class within the limits of the cantonment of Meean Meer, and under Sec 3 of Act XXII of 1864, with power to try and determine suits of the nature c gnizable by Small Cause Courts under Act XI of 1865, and not exceeding Rs 50 in value or amount.

Mr C Purser, Settlement Officer, Multan, has been invested with the powers of an Ass Comr with full powers, as described in Sec 10 of the Punjab Courts act 1865, in the Muzaffargarh district during the period he performs the duties of an Asst Comr in that district, in addition to his settlement duties.

Mr T W Smyth, Offg Dy Comr, Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, under Sec 15th of Act XI of 1865, to be exercised in the Court of Small Causes at Delhi, during the month of Aug 1875.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a third class dispensary at Banga, in the Jullundur district.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Capt R C Nicholetts Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Kangra to the Jullundur district.

Capt J S Tait, Asst Inspr-Genl of Railway Police, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 4th Aug 1875.

The following appointment and change is made with effect from the 29th June 1875:—

Cornet Hall, on the return from leave of Col H N Miller—Lieut Colonel A H Bamfield, Offg Dy Inspr Genl of Police, 1st Grade, reverted to Offg Dy Inspr-Genl, 2nd Grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Dagshai Station Order, dated 24th July 1875, directing Asst Apothecary John Shore, attached to H M's 39th Regt at Dagshai to take med cal charge of the Lock Hospital at that station, during the absence of Asst Apothecary Hickie, or until further orders.

4th Sikh Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 22nd July 1875, directing Lieut D Dumpster, 2nd Wi g Sikh and Offg Qrmr, to officiate as Qrmr in addition to his duties of 2nd Wing Sikh, vice Lieu M C Cooke-Collis, appointed to the Corps of Guide.

5th Goorkhas—Regimental Order, dated 19th July 1875, making the following temporary arrangements, with effect from the 17th i ns:—

Lieut C F Powell, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr until further orders.

Capt L B Battye, 2nd Wing Subn, to offi iate as Adjt in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W DeMonte, Clerk, 2nd class, 3rd grade, Office of Chief Engineer and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W Dept, is allowed thirty-one day's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th July 1875.

Mr T W Knowles, Ex Engr, 2nd Division Umballa and Lahore Road, is allowed one months privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 31st July 1875.

Mr T E Rose, Asst Engineer, will officiate as Ex Engr 2nd Division, Umballa and Lahore Road, during the absence of Mr. Knowles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHADBURN—August 15th, at Chitpore, the wife of Mr. C. F. Chadburn, Goods Supdt., E. B. R., of a daughter.

PICKERING—August 12th, at Kamptee, the wife of F. W Pickering, Locomotive Engineer, South and Rohilcund Railway, of a daughter.

RIDGEWAY—August 8th, at Shillong, the wife of Lieutenant R. K. Ridgeway, Adjutant, 44th N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—August 14th, at Trichinopoly, Beatrix Johnston, the dearly belov d and only child of the Reverend R. and Mrs. Brown, aged 1 year 2 months and 7 days.

D'OYLY—August 11th, at Mussoorie, Marrice Walter de Grey D'Oyly, aged 16 months, youngest son of W. H. D'Oyly, Esq.

PEARSON—August 14th, at Morar, Arthur Arnold, the dearly loved child of Major and Mrs. Hugh F. Pearson, aged 1¼ months.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEMORIAL TO DR. STOLICZKA.

ALLAHABAD, 19TH AUGUST.

Assistant Engineer Morris has arrived at Ladakh to superintend the erection of the memorial tablet on the tomb of the late Dr. Stoliczka.

Jullundhur city Civil Lines flooded.

CHOLERA IN THE 65TH REGIMENT AT LUCKNOW.

On Sunday last cholera broke out in Her Majesty's 65th Regiment at Lucknow. Two men and two children were victims, also two children of the 40th Foot. The 65th Regiment is gone into Camp. All leave is suspended. Drs. Bolt, of the 13th Hussars, and Drury, of the 65th Regiment, who were about proceeding on furlough have been ordered to stand fast.

General Chamberlain who was to have left this week for Simla to confer with Lord Napier and other General officers concerning the Delhi Camp of Exercise has been detained.

Heavy rains have fallen in the Lucknow district.

THE DAMAGE TO THE RAILWAY.

A month will be necessary to repair the railway between Umritsar and the river Beas.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER CEYLON.

COLOMBO, 19TH AUGUST.

The *Ceylon Times'* telegrams published to day state that the steamer Ceylon from Australia was sighted at Galle at six o'clock in the morning, and entered the harbour at nine o'clock. She signalled that her shaft was broken.

The steamer broke down after leaving King George's Sound, one thousand and four hundred miles from Galle, and had accordingly to make her way under sail, making only four and a half knots per hour, or ninety to ninety-five miles a day.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT COLOMBO.

Another outbreak of cholera—the third—has taken place in Colombo. Four wharf coolies died in a few hours who had been working on native vessels from infected ports in Southern India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 19TH AUGUST.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day, Sir Douglas Forsyth introduced a Bill to declare and amend the laws in force in the Central Provinces. The Bill was referred to a select committee.

Sir William Muir obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to opium, the object being to make the law uniform throughout India.

ACCIDENT TO THE ROYAL YACHT.

LONDON, 19TH AUGUST.

The Royal Yacht Alberta, having Her Majesty the Queen on board, while crossing from Cowes to Gosport yesterday, ran down the Yacht Mistletoe which sank with three drowned.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 19TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Teheran, with outward English mails, sailed for Bombay at 10 P.M. yesterday, and the s.s. Bokhara sailed for Galle and Calcutta at 10-30 P.M.

LONDON, 18TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 105½

Bar Silver..... 56⅞

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19TH AUGUST, 10-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Ceylon, from Australia, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 19th August, 4-15 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. Ther. 85.

CARWAR, 19-h August, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind calm. Ther. 80. Bar. 29·94.

MANGALORE, 19th August, 4-52 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 75. W. P. 78. Bar. 29·77.

TUTICORIN, 19th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind E. moderate. Ther. 87. Bar. 29·99.

VINGORLA, 19th August, 5-50 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 15 cents.

THE MISSING P. & O. STEAMER CEYLON.

We are glad to say that a telegram was received in Bombay yesterday stating that the Ceylon, after being fifteen days overdue, was signalled at 8 A.M. off Galle. Her mails will be forwarded to England by the Gwalior, which is at present at Galle. We publish above a telegram from Colombo giving further particulars.

The Political Agent, Turkish Arabia, telegraphed on the 10th instant to the Government of India as follows:—British Ambassador at Constantinople intimates that quarantine is abolished in the Turkish Ports of the Red Sea against vessels coming from the Persian Gulf.

We are very glad to observe the steady progress made in the fund for the endowment of relief to the sick poor of Bombay, and it is especially gratifying to note the spontaneous efforts made by some of the men in the native regiments towards helping their British comrades in a good work. It augurs well for the success of the scheme when subscriptions so readily come in from quarters whence help has not been asked. The Committee have indeed been active in their canvas, their appeal has reached up to Simla and away to the Neilgherries, and it would appear that wherever their prospectus has been seen a ready response has followed. The only thing that remains to complete the scheme will not be withheld by Government—the providing for the sick a new Hospital. The Bombay public have remained quiet for many years under this hardship inflicted by Government, but the time has arrived when Government can no longer be blind to the fact that the existing wretched accommodation for the sick cannot be further endured. Without being ill-natured enough to recall lost opportunities—and there are many—when some effort might have been made by Government to give the public what has been so long required, all must agree that the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales affords a fitting opportunity for Government to come forward and render an additional and lasting memorial of the Prince's visit, by requesting His Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the new Prince of Wales's Hospital.

Captain Bertie Hobart, the Military Secretary to the Governor, arrived in Madras on last Monday morning, from Ootacamund, to see to the fitting up of Government House for the reception of the Prince of Wales.

The Stewards of the Calcutta Races have resolved to set apart a day in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which will be called the Prince's day. Rajas Narendra Krishna and Harendra Krishna have subscribed Rs. 1,200 each for the repairs and improvement of the race-stand as a mark of their loyalty.

The *Times of India* takes the trouble to reiterate in a leading article that the Prince of Wales will spend "four or five days at Poona and Ahmedabad." Probably our contemporary has an idea of transmitting H. R. Highness to these very much apart places by telegraph. Unless such a feat can be accomplished we are afraid that the Prince will not be able to inspect the beauties of Poona and Ahmedabad within the "four or five days" so much insisted on.

Although the Prince of Wales during his visit to India will not take precedence of the Viceroy, instructions have, it is said, been sent out to the Government of Ceylon, that the Prince, as the heir to the Crown, is in a very different position from the Duke of Edinburgh, and that precedence must be accorded to His Royal Highness. Sir Hercules Robinson waited on the jetty at Colombo to receive the Sailor Prince as he landed from the boat of his ship. But Mr. Gregory, as instructed, will go on board the Serapis to receive his royal guest.

Miss Agnes Livingstone, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Livingstone, was married on Tuesday, July 27, to Mr. Alexander Bruce (of the firm of Younger and Co., brewers) at Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Moffat, grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. Thompson (of Hamilton) and the Rev. W. Rigby Murray (of Manchester). The breakfast was given at the residence of Dr. Loudon, one of the late Dr. Livingstone's most intimate friends. The presents are described as numerous and varied, and were sent from all parts of the globe, and by persons in all ranks of society.

We read in a Madras paper that as the cause could not be ascertained of a number of cows belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission, Madras, having died lately, it was determined to dispose of the remainder fearing they would share the same fate. A report having got abroad that a large snake was concealed beneath the straw stored for the use of the cattle, a snake-charmer was sent for and he by playing upon his instrument, drew out a large cobra from beneath the straw. It was secured by the man, who extracted the fangs and expressed a desire to take it away, but he was ordered to kill it at once, and it was burnt on the Esplanade.

The *Weekly Register* asserts that the question of Cardinal Manning's precedence has been virtually settled by his reception at the Prince's garden party at Chiswick. H. R. H., it seems, came forward and shook hands with the Cardinal, and the Queen kept him some time in the Royal circle, to which none but persons of the highest rank are admitted. This, says *Vanity Fair*, is simple nonsense. The Prince shakes hands with all his guests as they arrive, and it may be accepted as certain that the distinguished reception paid the Cardinal, both by the Queen and the Prince was on account, not of Cardinal Manning's being a Prince of the Romish Church, but simply because he is an eminent Englishman.

In reference to the story of the issue of 50 sumo monses at Calcutta, the *Englishman* writes as follows with regard to the *Pioneer's* version of the matter, which we published yesterday:—We are sorry to spoil the story, or rather the conclusions it may suggest; but we feel ourselves bound to say that, if the story is true, it cannot refer to any information received by us. What we knew of the contents of the despatches referred to, came to us, not from any one in Calcutta, but direct from Simla itself. We do not know who Mir Jân or his accomplice may be, or, supposing our contemporary's story to be true at all, with what object Foreign Office papers may have been sent from the one to the other. The Foreign Office authorities may have made an important discovery. But, as far as knowledge of our sources of information is concerned, we fear they are on a wrong scent.

Sir Charles Locock died on the 23rd July at his country residence, Binstead House, in the Isle of Wight, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Her Majesty caused the following notice to appear in the Court circular:—"The Queen, who had visited Sir Charles Locock on Wednesday last, heard with great regret of his death. Sir Charles Locock had attended the Queen from 1840, at the birth of the Crown Princess of Germany to 1857, and was present at the birth of every one of her Majesty's nine children. His medical skill was of most essential service to the Queen, and his kindness rendered him a valued and esteemed friend of her Majesty and the Royal family." The funeral took place on Wednesday a Kensal green Cemetery. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour represented her Majesty, and among the private carriages which followed were those of the Queen, the Dowager Duchess of Somerset, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Sir John Fisher, and Sir George Burrows.

We observe that the *Times of India* is still engaged in trying to persuade the world that Mulharrao Gaekwar is a very ill-used gentleman because the Government of India, for certain State reasons, decline to permit him to have confidential interviews with his solicitors. It expresses the most touching confidence in the common sense of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, and draws a distinction between a "retired Gaekwar" and a "convicted felon." As few people perceive the distinction in Mulharrao's case, the loving efforts of our contemporary even at this late hour of the day to draw a picture of the injured ex-Gaekwar longing to throw himself into the arms of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, there to sob out all his little troubles on their sympathetic breasts, is worthy of admiration—not for their moral sublimity, by any means, but for their industry and patience. If poor Mulharrao had been hanged instead of compelled to "retire," we can imagine how our contemporary would have bought the rope and sat for years weeping before the interesting memento of its dear departed friend.

The beginning of the end, it seems, has come to the Calcutta Orchestral Society. In less than two months of existence the whole of its subscriptions, plus the receipts at the door, have been exhausted, and the guarantors have been called upon to pay a first instalment of their liability. It is a melancholy comment on the history of Indian liberality, remarks the *Englishman*, that whilst Calcutta is subscribing its tens of thousands for fireworks and illuminations, it has no help for a Society which appeals only to its intellectual sensibilities. It was pretty well-known from the first that, unless the public would come forward with a considerable amount of support, the Orchestral Society, in spite of its good music, and its efforts to lessen the tedium of a long hot weather and rains, would be a pecuniary failure, and that the guarantors, without whose promises no scheme of the kind could have been for a moment entertained, would find their reward in their virtue. This kind of satisfaction is all probably they are likely to get, and they will have good reason to agree with the cynical philosopher who declared those only to be blessed who expected nothing.

The Aden News Report from the 6th to the 11th August 1875, is as follows:—In view of concentrating as large a force as possible at Saana for operations against the Hasbid tribes, it is said the Governor-General of Yemen has summoned the leading shaikhs of the surrounding districts to consult them as to whether the regular Turkish troops may be withdrawn with safety from their country. It is contemplated, it is added, to hold them responsible for the general peace in the districts that have submitted to the Ottoman Porte. Muzbur Pasha, the Mootasarif of Taiz has resigned and has been succeeded by Asuf Effendi, the Secretary to the Governor-General of Baghdad. It has been recommended to the Ottoman Porte that Mocha should be declared a free port in the hope that its trade may revive. The name of the Corvette in which Redhwan Pasha arrived at Hodeida is the "Khartoom" and not the "Sarka" as reported last week. The Pasha is the bearer of an order from Constantinople to the Governor-General of Yemen, to hand over the port of Zeyla on the African Coast, outside the Red Sea, to the Khedive. The Dutch man-of-war Bromoen arrived in port on the 10th August bound for Acheen.

A writer in *Vanity Fair* says:—"Not very long ago I had occasion in *Vanity Fair* to tell the true story of the 'Horse Question' which arose between France and Germany—a question, moreover, which resulted in an arbitrary prohibition on the part of Prince Bismarck to export horses from his beloved Fatherland. It seems that, although the Berlin Government objects to France buying horses abroad, it is far from applying the same theory to its own agents. Hence I learn on undoubted authority that over *one thousand* horses have been purchased in Carpathia within a fortnight for the use of the German Army. On the borders of Silesia over *eight thousand* horses have been and are being bought at the rate of eighty to one hundred a day since July 22. No doubt the cavalry of a large army like that of Germany requires numerous remounts; but why this sudden activity? The Gaul may be at the gates, but he partakes rather of the character of an aggressed but harmless neighbour than of a man who, having lost his suit, is ready to recommence the action. The bloated armaments of Germany are a cause of danger not only to France but to Europe. When we have diplomatic representatives who do not devote so much of their time to collecting old china, altar-pieces, and other curiosities of the Past, we may perhaps learn a little more of the Present."

The death of the second Lord Hobart, who only succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother, the late Governor of Madras, took place at his residence in Eccleston Square on July 24, at the age of fifty-four years. The late Lord Hobart was the second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his first wife, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Williams, and was born in 1821. He entered official life as a clerk in the India Office, and in 1858 was appointed Assistant-Secretary in the Public Works Department, and subsequently became Assistant-Secretary in the Financial Department. In 1856 he married Catherine Annesley, the youngest daughter of the late Right Rev. Thomas Carr, first Bishop of Bombay, by which lady he leaves a family of two sons and three daughters. His eldest son will now assume the courtesy title of Lord Hobart, as heir to the earldom of Buckinghamshire. It is a singular coincidence that the late Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, was also married to a daughter of the late Bishop Carr, so that the two sisters, both now bearing the title of Lady Hobart, have become widows in the same year. The eldest surviving son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire is the well known Hobart Pasha, a captain in the Royal Navy, and an admiral in the Turkish service, and several of the Earl's younger sons have been connected with the Indian services.

On Thursday, July 22, after the usual morning service in the City Temple, that amazing person, Dr. Parker, called upon Mr. Sherman, Mr. Beecher's leading counsel in the late trial, who was among the congregation, to make a statement. To rake up afresh the particulars of the Tilton-Beecher *causa célèbre* in a church or chapel of any kind will strike most people as an odd proceeding, but its eccentricity is quite thrown into the shade by the peculiarity of some of Mr. Sherman's explanations. It is, it appears, in Brooklyn, the common practice for gentlemen and clergymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends. Mr. Beecher, indeed, with that innocence which is now recognized as his chief characteristic, was less given to this pleasant pastime than the generality of the clergy; and it was only at Mr. Tilton's particular request that he recommenced with Mrs. Tilton the benedictions he had discontinued when she married. It is not, unfortunately, a wholly unheard-of thing in this country for a man to kiss the wife of his intimate friend, but the practice does not with us bring any balm to the husband's bosom. If wives in the United States are regarded from Mr. Sherman's point of view, it can, of course, matter little to a husband if not only the clergyman, but the clerk and churchwardens to boot are in the habit of kissing his wife. For Mr. Sherman tells us that "he loves Mr. Beecher more than any human being; his wife he loves, his friends are very dear to him; but none on earth take so high a place in his heart as Mr. Beecher." When a man holds such sentiments his jealousy will only be aroused when he catches a stranger kissing—not his wife—but his parson.

The Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th August 1875, that there has been general rain in Madras, where prospects are satisfactory; in Mysore more is needed. In Bombay the falls have been scanty in parts of Guzerat, the Deccan and the Southern Maharatta Country, but the crops are generally in good condition. In Sind the river remains high and prospects are favourable. There has been abundant and in some places excessive rain in the Central Provinces, where a break is needed. In Bengal unusually heavy falls are reported from the eastern, and abundant rain in the central and northern districts; in Behar the fall has also been ample, and prospects are upon the whole excellent. There has been general rain in the North-Western Provinces, heaviest in the eastern and Bundelkhund districts: the floods in the Ganges valley are now subsiding; great damage has been done in the Allahabad district, and some in Mirzapur; in Rohilkhund and the western districts the season is favourable. In Oudh the rainfall has been general and abundant. In the Punjab heavy rain has fallen in the districts of the Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, and Jullundur divisions; eleven inches fell in Lahore, doing much damage to houses; no reports have been received from the northern districts, where a considerable extent of country is flooded and telegraphic communication interrupted. There has been continued rain in the northern States of Rajpootana and throughout Central India. Reports from Assam, Burma and Berar are favourable.

The total deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 17th July were 5,617, the number in the previous week being 6,457. Two hundred and eleven deaths were registered under the head of cholera. The number of deaths registered in the different districts under the head of cholera was as follows:—Rohtak 56, Gurgaon 43, Kangra 26, Simla 26, Umballa 21, Ferozepore 20, Ludhiana 6, Jullundur 4, Delhi 4, Hoshiarpur 3, Hissar 1, Karnal 1, Lahore 1. Three hundred and fifty-six deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 390 in the previous week. The distribution of this disease continues unchanged. Umballa, Karnal, Gurgaon, Ludhiana and Peshawar are the districts most affected. The city of Peshawar had 12 small-pox deaths. It is worthy of note that while the city has suffered so terribly from small pox, the military cantonment close by has enjoyed complete immunity from the disease. In the city the extension of vaccination has been ignorantly opposed by the people. In the cantonment vaccination has been sedulously practised. Can there be any doubt in the minds of reflecting people that the exemption of the cantonment from small-pox has been the effect of the care given to the vaccination of its population? It is to be hoped that the teaching of the experiment thus made under their own eyes will not be lost upon the Municipal Committee and the Raises of Peshawar, who enjoy so many opportunities of influencing their poorer fellow-townsmen in favour of vaccination. Except for the prevalence of cholera and small-pox in some places the Province is unusually healthy, and the aggregate mortality tends to decrease. There were 488 male and 425 female births registered.

Regarding the arrest, lately made of the consort of the senior Rance of Travancore, we read the following particulars sent by a correspondent to the *Cochin Argus*:—"The Valia Coil Tambooran, consort of Her Highness the senior Rance, having been suspected of being concerned in the despatch of the anonymous petition therein mentioned, has been arrested at his residence by command of His Highness the Maharaja and sent over to Alleppey in charge of the Tyr Tahsildar drum Tashildar and under the escort of a strong military guard. It is said that the Coil Tambooran offered a good deal of resistance previous to his arrest, so much so that the aid of the military had to be called in to execute the royal commands. Her Highness the Rance seems also to have become desperate at the idea of being obliged to separate from her husband, and rumour has it that she was seen moving up and down in the presence of the officers, holding the Coil Tambooran by the hand, not knowing what to do. She stubbornly resisted the authority of the officers and refused to let the Tambooran go, and it was only after His Highness sent a message through his own officers that such conduct on the part of Her Highness will meet with His Highness' displeasure, that she gave up her consort. The Coil Tambooran himself was not prepared for this sudden visitation of royal displeasure, and he was hurried to the landing place amidst a crowd of eager spectators, who must really have been struck with astonishment at the sight of such a personage as the Coil Tambooran who had been but a day before so highly placed and highly-favoured in the Palace, reduced to a prisoner suspected of treason (and I know not what else) and subjected to downright humiliation. Rumour has it that His Highness first suspected the Coil Tambooran of being the author of the anonymous communication by comparing the writing of this with a few letters in the handwriting of the Coil Tambooran, and finding a close resemblance between them. It was after this discovery that His Highness communicated with the Madras Government and obtained sanction to place him under arrest. Her Highness the Rance is reported to be in a melancholy state at her consort's fate, and to have abstained from her meals for the first one or two days. The personal effects of the Coil Tambooran have been attached and sealed, and the unfortunate man was, if rumour could be credited, refused even his writing materials when he applied for them before quitting the place."

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 18TH AUGUST.

The final spurt of gaiety with which the Poona season always closes has begun. For the next month balls will chase one another in hot succession, followed by races and regattas; shows and exhibitions of sorts will close the scene, and then nothing remains but to be married or pack up and go off to the hills to recruit our shattered strength. One of the foremost of the balls, both in order and importance, was the Bachelors' Ball which took place on Monday night. It was expected that this would be the ball of the season, and certainly the hosts, with that singleness of purpose which characterizes them, bent all their energies not to disappoint that expectation. The Council House was lighted up as well as the highdark roo f that building will allow. The verandahs with the aid of abundance of plants and shrubs assumed a duly sylvan appearance, and furnished those retired nooks to which the exhausted votaries of Terpsichore instinctively betake themselves. At the south-west corner of the building two large double pole tents were pitched. Here provision was very appropriately made for the support of the figurative tabernacle. On the western side the *knaunts* of some more tents hung up to keep the rain out. As there were large gaps here and there (for tents unfortunately have doors) the whole arrangement was move striking than elegant; but it did not show in the dark much. However, it proved unnecessary also, for it was a fine moonlight evening without a sign of rain. The perhaps quaint effect of the many Chinese lanterns that hung among the branches in the garden, but I fancy rain would have spoiled them more. The people began to arrive pretty punctually at half-past 9 o'clock, and by ten the band struck up in the porch on the north-west side. About this time too there rallied forth from their homes parties of sight-seers who had been waiting for the appearance of the crowds on the road; for a ball in the Council House has the additional recommendation of being entertainment for the million. Not much was to be seen from the road, but from the gallery it must have been rather a pretty sight. In the "blue roses" waltz especially, the white dresses, with sashes and roses of blue, were very effective, and the pretty "white roses" suffered by comparison. But the rare gift of describing the dresses is not mine, and I must forbear before I go too far. The committee and stewards were decorated with rosettes, and this seems to have given them the impression that they were designed to be ornamental rather than useful. Consequently damsels eager to trip it on the light fantastic toe sat opposite to longing swains, each all anxiety to gratify the other, but no uniting medium was found to open the way for their mutual good wishes. It proved a greater strain than bachelorhood could bear to expect them to neglect their own baymaking while the sun shone. This was the only drawback to the entertainment, and if a few sat idle the rest were busy enough till far on in the morning. H. E. the Governor himself did not leave till, I think, about 2 o'clock. Invitations have been issued for the Club Ball on the 10th of September. Then there is the Artillery Ball at Kirkee. Both these have established their reputations by this time. This year we have also Signor Inzoli's Concert to look forward to. A good musical entertainment has been rather a rare treat of late years. We once had a Philharmonic Society, but these things are very ephemeral in Poona. Next Saturday evening there will be a Garden Party at Government House. There are also entertainments of other sorts. The regiments have their athletic sports as usual, and now the papers are announcing the arrival of the incredibly popular and unboundedly successful Orpheus Operetta Company, which means Dave Carson's troupe minus Dave himself. It advertises that there will be *no offensive personalities*, which of course will keep away even the class that would otherwise have gone to its entertainments.

Last week there were Penny Readings for the soldiers again—that is, theoretically for the soldiers. This throws the desired philanthropic halo round it. In actual fact it is one of our most popular entertainments. On this occasion I believe every reserved seat was taken a week before. But perhaps the readings were scarcely so good as usual; some people were disappointed.

The libel case has been going on nearly all to-day and is not finished yet. It was highly ludicrous, and no one seemed more amused at it then Mr. Loch, the Assistant Collector, who was trying it. In front sat the prisoner himself, looking uncomfortable and fidgetty, and decidedly vicious. On his right were the prosecutor's party, and on the left his own supporters, all alike armed with pencil and paper. Then there were the hotel residents who had been summoned as witnesses, going about muttering impatiently and talking in twos and threes. Finally there were, apparently, representatives of the Press, mixed up with friends of the prosecution or defence, and with a few inquisitive butlers or ooschmen. The case was opened by the prisoner's pleading to make objections, which were evidently part of the course he relied on. One of his first requests was that the witnesses should all be turned out, and accordingly the court was cleared. Then the battle began. First the Proprietor of the Poona Hotel with his sons gave his evidence; then the gentlemen were called one after another and questioned and cross-questioned as to whether the bill of fare that formed the basis of the libel was sufficient for sixteen people, how many entrées were usually produced at dinner in the Poona Hotel, how many puddings ditto, whether the food at the hotel was satisfactory or not, &c. One witness deposed that the bill of fare in question had satisfied him, and another's answer hinged upon the appetites of the guests. Upon the whole the testimony was very creditable to the hotel, and the cross questioning did not produce very satisfactory results. The prisoner's line of defence seemed to be that what he had been done in good faith under a sincere sense of his responsibilities as a journalist. I will not run the risk of committing contempt of court by expressing any opinion on this plea yet. In the course of the afternoon the case for the prosecution closed and the trial was posponed till Saturday next. It seems that the prisoner is going to summon a whole army of witnesses. Friends and foes, all alike are to be pressed into his service. I am told that even the beef and mutton butchers will be summoned. I am not sure whether Mr. O'Brien intends to convict the residents at the Poona Hotel of hippophagy, or whether he will only trace the mince-pies to a feline origin, but we may expect startling revelations of some kind. I only hope the said residents are prepared for the worst.

A complete change in the weather at last has taken everybody by surprise. The sun shines bright and the dust blows all day. And high time it is, for I believe more than thirty inches of rain have been registered already. Our average rainfall is only about twenty-four inches. This change will, I hope, abate the sickness which has been so prevalent. I believe a dozen fatal cases of something very like cholera have taken place among the troops.

BOMBAY.

Assault by a European.—An individual named James Snow was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, for having assaulted Malco Raising, a grain merchant.

Illicit Sale of Spirits.—Rustom Murdagur was yesterday fined Rs. 5, at the instance of Constable Milliard, for this offence, with which he was charged and found guilty before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

Disorderly Conduct.—C. Fernandes and five others were yesterday convicted of having been disorderly in a public place, and were sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to pay a fine of one rupee each.

Bigamy.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Pandoo Mahadoo, a sepoy employed in the R. C. Cathedral, obtained a summons against Sonoo Babajee, whom he charged with committing the above crime with his (the plaintiff's) wife.

Torture.—Jeewa Dhunjee was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, for having cruelly ill-used his bullocks.—Kajee Wajeer who was charged with the same offence by Inspector Longden, was fined Rs. 3 by the same Magistrate.

The Tramway.—Some prize checks were issued yesterday with the numbers stamped in red type, and an announcement that passengers not showing their tickets when called upon to do so will be compelled to pay the full fare from the place from which the car started.

Theft.—Succaram Essub, who was described as a beggar, was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb with having stolen a copper pot belonging to Kanoo Jeewajee, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced by his Worship to three weeks' hard labour in the Common Jail.

Assault and Theft.—Sudoo Sulliman and Mohideen Ebrahim were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having assaulted Withul Narayen, and with having stolen a rupee belonging to him. The offence being proved, his Worship sentenced each of the prisoners to two months' hard labour.

Illegal Trespass.—Babajee Gunnoo was yesterday charged before Mr. W Webb with having wilfully trespassed in the compound of the Parsee Sanitarium. A sepoy belonging to the Sanitarium deposed that he had seen the prisoner in the compound pulling flowers. The offence having been proved, his Worship sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of rupees three.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 17th August, was 383, being 15 more than in the preceding week, 75 more than the total of the week ending 18th August 1874, and 66 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 255 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

The Accident to Mr. Hill.—We are glad to have to announce that Mr. Hill is rapidly recovering from the injury to his foot which he sustained by his fall on Cocoanut fair day. Fortunately no bones were broken. One of the small bones of the foot, which was thrown out of place, was successfully replaced by Dr. Byramjee Bhimjee, before Dr. Doolittle, who was sent for by Mr. Lang, had time to arrive.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 9th August 1875 was Rs. 21,56,228; add silver received during the week Rs. 1,99,925; no new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 23,56,153. There is in addition 37,000 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Illegal Possession.—Shumshoodeen Shaboodeen was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, of having been found in the illegal possession of a blanket and a sheet belonging to the P. and O. Co's steamer Avoca. George Crabbe, the forecabin steward of that ship, attended, and in conjunction with the sepoy who arrested the prisoner, proved the charge. A fine of Rs. 12 was inflicted on the prisoner by his Worship.

The Resignation of Akbar Ali.—With reference to the para. which we quoted from a Poona contemporary in our yesterday's issue, a correspondent says that the announcement that Akbar Ali and Gujanan Vithal are about to retire from their pensions is not by any means "early or reliable information." "In, asmuch" as our correspondent says, "[before the Baroda trial was finished, it was known to many] that the individuals in question were about to send in their resignations, I myself questioned Akbar Ali's son on the subject, shortly after his return from Baroda, and his reply was in the affirmative, voluntarily adding that he thought his father deserved his pension."

A Charge Withdrawn.—Two charges have recently been preferred against Bombay police sepoys. The first preferred by a Parsee was against a sepoy for abusive and threatening language. This case was dismissed by the Magistrate before whom it was heard. Yesterday Mr. Eduljee, pleader, attended before the presiding Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, and withdrew a charge of assault and illegal confinement which had been preferred by Poonoee Purbhoo against a police havildar and a sepoy. As such cases are getting common, our Magistrates might bear in mind that they are often instituted without the slightest intention on the part of the prosecutor to appear against the defendant, the only object being to induce his superiors to view him with suspicion, which they naturally do, while he labours under a charge which he has no opportunity of disproving.

The Case of the Victoria.—Our readers will no doubt have sympathised with the difficulties which Captain Semastre complained of in the letter which we recently published, if so they will be glad to know that justice has at length reached the miscreants who were so anxious to take advantage of what at first appeared to be a flaw in our Police Court administration. The three men—Raphael Africana, Athanas Gabriel, and Cuito Giorgio—were yesterday brought up in custody and charged with having deserted from their ship. The charge was preferred under section 117 of Act 13 of 1856, and the Foreign Deserters Act. The captain deposed that on Saturday last the men had absconded from the ship and did not return until Wednesday, when they went on board and said that they had obtained leave to go on shore from the French Consul, and took their clothes and other things and returned on shore, they had since been arrested, and their bags and boxes &c., taken possession of by the police. Monsieur F. D. Beaunisgnac, the French Consul, then informed the Magistrate, Mr. W. Webb, that he was anxious and made it a request that the men should be detained in custody until the ship was ready for sea, and that they should then be sent on board. He was willing to pay for the men's maintenance during their incarceration. His Worship made an order that the men should be detained in custody until the Victoria leaves Bombay, provided that such detention shall not be continued beyond twelve weeks. The men were then removed in custody.

The Defamation Case.—The defamation case which was brought against Mr. O'Brien, and the printer and publisher of this paper, by Messrs. Sorabjee Jehangeerjee and Sons, the proprietors of the Poona Hotel, came on for hearing on Wednesday last before Mr. W. Loch, the First Assistant Magistrate. The prosecution was closed after recording the statement of nine witnesses and the Magistrate framed charges against the defendants. The case has been adjourned till Saturday next, when the witnesses for the defence will be examined—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 19.

Removal of H. M.'s 2 15th Regiment into Tents.—We regret to state that in consequence of one or two cases of cholera which proved fatal, the whole of Her Majesty's 2-15th Regiment was on Wednesday last removed from the Wannorie upper-storied barracks into tents pitched near the Race-course and in other open adjacent spots. The men of H. M.'s 2-7th Regiment who were located in the Wannorie and Depot Barracks are also removed into tents, and we hope by this change to hear of no more cholera cases occurring among them.—*Id.*

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sums previously acknowledged.....	37,007	11	5
As per list sent by Rev. Mr. A G Cano as follows:—			
Capt Montgomery	5	0	0
Capt Hughes	5	0	0
Rev A G Cano	20	0	0
Dr McGrath, R A	5	0	0
Major Strutt	10	0	0
Capt De Montmorency	5	0	0
Lieut D G Mackenzie	5	0	0
Col The Hon'ble D Fraser, RA ...	10	0	0
Lieut Macpherson	5	0	0
Capt Cruickshank, R E	5	0	0
Lieut Oliver, R E	5	0	0
Lieut Faller, R E	5	0	0
Mr Waite	5	0	0
Mr Walker, C S	10	0	0
Mr Fernandes	8	0	0
Mr King, C S	10	0	0
Mr Pratt, C S	10	0	0
Mr Major	5	0	0
Mr Wyllie	20	0	0
Mr Curtis	5	0	0
Mr Lyon, C S	10	0	0
Mr J G Thomas	3	0	0
Lieut Humphrey	5	0	0
Mr Drennan	5	0	0
Mr Carey, C S	5	0	0
Capt Bunyer, R A	2	0	0
Mr McAfee	5	0	0
Rev R Gillespie	5	0	0
Rev J Shillidy	5	0	0
Miss Collett	5	0	0
Mr Lucas	5	0	0
Native Employés at Bombay Saw Mills	54	4	3
Rev H Pace	10	0	0
Shapoorjee Eduljee & Co	2	0	0
Mr D S Kemp, 2nd payment	50	0	0
Mr F Gordon	2	0	0
Mr F W J King	5	0	0
Mr W J Farrow	5	0	0
Mr G Claridge	2	0	0
Mr W Booker	2	0	0
S S India, B I S N Co.—			
Mr Jas Henderson	25	0	0
Mr C W Lynell	10	0	0
Mr H Peessick	10	0	0
Mr S Grainger	10	0	0
Mr A Hart	5	0	0
Mr W Crawford	5	0	0
Capt Cunningham	15	0	0
Mr William Gordon	100	0	0
Mr D S M Salaman.....	20	0	0
Mr W Hamilton collected by him at Dhoolia.....	181	0	0
From Ootacamund.—			
Surgeon-Genl Gordon	20	0	6
Mr J Jefferson	100	0	0
Mr Herbert W Oliff	10	0	0
Col W C Parr	100	0	0
A Friend per A C O	100	0	0
G J Joynt, Surg. E G Hospital	200	0	0
	Rs. 38,263	15	8

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT,
Secretaries.

The following subscriptions have been paid into the New Bank of Bombay to the credit of "Army Fund" European General Hospital Endowment:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sums previously acknowledged	838	8	0
Mr G B Maule	5	0	0
Mr S J Josephs	25	0	0
Brig Genl Beale	20	0	0
Rev. Mr J H T Blunt, Chaplain.. ..	10	0	0
Mr J A Smith, 18th N. I	10	0	0
Mr W S Eddon.....	5	0	0
Mr A W C Bell.....	5	0	0
Mr Geo Maule	5	0	0
Mr Samuel J Josephs.....	25	0	0
Mr A Hudson, 83rd Regt	5	0	0
Mr. Fred Dright, 83r

house. I saw him with three of the bad women ones, and I saw them making salaams to him as he was about to go away in a buggy. I could see two houses in the small compound there—they are close to each other, not separate and distinct. I never asked my husband if he was living there alone or with any one else. I never left my husband's house without his permission. He never told me that I did—he never remonstrated with me for going to live with my relations; on the contrary he wished me to do so. He never quarrelled with me for staying away from his house. Mr. DeQuadros of his own accord once proposed an arrangement and told me not to take proceedings against my husband, as it would give scandal to the world.

The Judge.—He is Sir Michael D'Quadros as spoken of in these papers, and it would be better to keep to that name.

Mr. Scoble.—He is not an English Knight. He has got only a Portuguese title, which cannot be recognised here.

Witness to Mr. Mayhew.—I did not wish to have anything to do with my husband, because I believed he was the murderer.

Mr. Mayhew.—You have told us that so many times that no doubt you believe it, but you are the only person who believes it. I do not think any body else does.

Witness.—It is believed all over Bombay. Sir Michael DeQuadros did not succeed in making our arrangement; and he has now told me to go on with this suit. My husband did not wish me to return to him, and I did not like to return to him. I knew that in May my husband, while in jail, kept Rs. 6,050 for his son, and that I was to receive the interest. I had always had an objection to receive that interest, because I believed it to be ruined money. I did not want the money until lately either for myself or for my child. I took it lately because I need no other money to proceed with this suit. I deny having ever asked Sir Michael DeQuadros before that to get me the interest on the Rs. 3,000. At the dispute at the dinner table, I said nothing improper to my husband, but he offered me a blow and I offered him another. (A laugh.) He was cross with me all day, and he told the mussal that he had suspected I had stolen something. I had stolen a bottle of something and half a biscuit. He asked the mussal to get another look for the cupboard. When I was about to leave the house that night my mother-in-law told me not to go away. I said I could not remain there a moment longer; and that hell was better than that house. I was excited, and that was the only occasion when I used such language to my mother-in-law. My husband went out in the buggy that was brought for me. I remained in the house that night, because I had no other place to go to, but I did not sleep with my husband. I never slept with him after the day he gave me the shove at the dispensaire. I left the house on the third day, that is on the 22nd August. I returned on the 3rd November 1872 and slept with my mother-in-law upstairs. My husband took me to Sion on to the house of my sister, Mrs. Pereira. He spent the day there, and returned to Bombay in the evening. Although he accompanied me to Bandora, we were on bad terms. I told Mrs. Pereira I was determined to leave the house in Grant Road and go and live somewhere else. On the 3rd November, I went back to my mother-in-law, because I thought it was better to live with her upstairs than with anybody else. My husband lived downstairs, but I was to have nothing to do with him. Silver I told him I was going to separate with my mother-in-law. I returned, because the whole family left Bandora. My husband came to see me only once at Bandora. We exchanged no messages or letters while I was at Bandora. As a matter of fact, I never wished since this quarrel to make up with my husband. I had made up my mind not to live with him, and even if I had been ordered, I would not have remained with him. This was not the only quarrel. He always abused me and used rude language. I sometimes used to answer him. During the nine years I lived with my husband, my mother-in-law provided me with nearly all the clothes. My husband contributed nothing towards the family expenses. The old lady maintained the family. About a year after the poisoning case, I asked my mother-in-law what I should do. She said she could only feed me, but could not provide clothing for me and clothing and education for my son. She did not tell me I had better stop in the family house.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—I have been living with my father with the knowledge of mother-in-law. She never objected to my living with my father. During the negotiations with Sir Michael DeQuadros, there was no proposal that I should return to and live with my husband. It was in reference to the allowance to be made to me while living separate from my husband. This letter (produced) of the 30th June 1875 is the letter my husband sent to my father. There is nothing in that letter about my returning to live with my husband. This letter of the 7th July 1875 (produced) is the letter my husbad wrote to my solicitors, in which he proposes that I should return to live with him. Except in that letter, my husband never since November 1872 made any proposal that I should return to him. He complained in the presence of the servants, and once to Father Pagani, that he could not trust me. He stayed half an hour at my sister's on a Sunday when he came to see me at Bandora, and then he went to his brother. He did not say anything about my returning to him.

Mr. Scoble put in the trust deed for Rs. 6,000 made by the respondent in favour of his son; the probate of the will of Anthony George DeGa, who bequeathed Rs. 3,000 to the petitioner; and letter of the 29th June 1875 from Messrs. Prescot and Winter to the respondent.

Jeremiah DeSouza said—I am the petitioner's father, and am book-keeper in the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co. I remember my daughter's marriage to the respondent in 1863. At the first they were getting along very well; but after some time, she complained of being ill-treated by her husband. She began to complain two or three years after her marriage. She complained more than once. I remember my daughter coming to me in November 1872. She told me that she was ill-treated. Whilst she was staying with me, I remember the respondent being arrested on suspicion of having murdered his brothers. After his release from that charge, he never came to my house or had any communication about his wife's returning to live with him. Before receiving the letter from him, I have had no communication with him. My daughter has since then been living at any house. The respondent has made no contribution for the maintenance of his wife or his child. I remember Sir Michael DeQuadros coming to make a proposal about the Rs. 3,000, but I had no conversation with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I never asked the respondent for any contribution for my daughter. I don't know that he was poor on his release in November 1872. I never wished he should come to my house after his release. I turned my back against him like all his other friends. As he had behaved badly, I did not wish my daughter to go and live with him after his arrest and release. I did not express my wish to my daughter. I had no conversation with her; she merely expressed a wish to live with me. I cannot mention any particular year in which my daughter complained to me of ill-treatment. I never asked for the interest on the Rs. 6,000.

Mathew Augusto examined by Mr. Scoble—I was managing clerk to the firm of Dallas and Lynch and have now retired from the business. I have known the respondent from his childhood. I am acquainted with his family. He was arrested by the police on suspicion of having poisoned his brothers. After his release, he went to live in a locality occupied by prostitutes. I went to see him at the house his mother's request. It stands in a compound, but the wall of the compound is close to the house. There are several small houses in the compound, which has two gates, both in the Grant Road. These houses are occupied by prostitutes. I saw no prostitutes on that particular day. I visited the respondent at 3 p.m. I went into the house which respondent occupied. It is of the size of this court. I saw no one but respondent there. These houses are owned by one Wuzeerun, and the prostitutes in those houses are Musselmans. I went one morning at 6 o'clock to visit respondent. When I stopped at the gate, a prostitute came forward and asked me what I wanted. I said I wanted to speak to him. She said he was asleep, and that if I wanted anything I might speak to her. This was near the house in which respondent lived. I think he lived there until the last five or six months. I don't know where he lives now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew—It was not by appointment that I went to see respondent in the morning. I cannot say what month it was. Everybody knows that Wuzeerun is the owner of those houses: she was in the keeping of the Nawab of Surat. The person who spoke to me looked like a prostitute. I don't know if she was a servant. I did not ask her how she knew that respondent was asleep. I took it for granted and went away. The doors and windows of the respondent's house were shut. His house stands apart from the others in a compound. I did not see where the woman came from: she was standing near the door. There was at that time no bamboo fence between respondent's and the other houses. I swear there was no fence then. The front-door of respondent's house does not face the road: the doors of the other houses do. The house of the respondent's mother is on the other side of the road, about 100 yards or more distant. Respondent's mother asked me to enquire of him what furniture he claimed; and to get a list signed by him. I asked him why he went to live in that house: he gave no answer. He told me to get his wife and child to live with him in that house. I said "How can you expect your wife to come and live in such a bad place like that?" On that morning, I had seen two or three other women passing and repassing in the compound. This is the only occasion I noticed those bad women there—never before. They were not going to fetch water. By their costume I made out they were prostitutes. Respondent in the had rent in the house; he told me he was living there. I asked him why he was living there in such a locality. I don't know the rent was Rs. 36 per month.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—I said that this house belonged to Wazeerun, formerly the kept mistress of the Nawab of Surat. He was a person of some notoriety in Bombay. The Nawab is now dead.

Ram Prasad Dokul was next called and said—I am a Jemadar of police in the D. Division. The Grant Road is in that division. I know Michael DeGa by sight. I first saw him when he came to live in a bungalow at Grant Road where Wazeeran lives. She is a Mahomedan woman. Formerly she lived with the Nawab as his mistress. I do not know the Nawab's name. He lived at Masagon. Michael DeGa came to live at this bungalow after the affair about the poison. There are three bungalows in that compound. When DeGa was there, there were two or three prostitutes—a Jewish woman and some other women. People used to visit this Jewish woman. Wuzeerun lived in the bungalow at the east corner. Michael DeGa lived in the middle bungalow. The prostitutes lived in the third bungalow, and sometimes went to Wazeerun's bungalow. I believe Wazeerun must be fifty years of age. The three bungalows are separate. They are close to each other. I have been into these houses. They have separate doors. You can easily pass from one bungalow to another after entering the compound. D'Ga occupied the bungalow five or six months. I saw him occasionally. Sometimes he took his meals in his own bungalow and sometimes at Wazeerun's bungalow. After leaving that house, I did not know where he went, but I now that he has been living for a year at Falkland Road. This place in Falkland Road is about a quarter of a mile from the place in Grant Road. It is a respectable house. In Grant Road there are respectable places as well as those which are not respectable. A person who wanted a respectable bungalow could get one.

Cross-examined by Mayhew—I know the house in which the D-Ga's live. I do not know if there are any small respectable houses near that house. This house, to which DeGa went, was near the DeGa's family house. In the compound where D'Ga went, there were three houses. There was a small house near the gate. In 1872 Mr. Vaughan was not living there. He lived on the other side of the compound wall. There was a small tatta wall separating this small house from the other three. When DeGa was living in this small house, I did not see anyone in this small house. I once or twice saw DeGa sitting at a table in Wazeerun's bungalow, drinking tea. I could see him from the road. Wazeerun was there. I saw him in the evening. I sometimes saw DeGa sitting in his house alone.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—I had a reason for watching DeGa on account of the poisoning affair. Ever since I have known these houses of Wazeerun they have been occupied by prostitutes.

The Court then adjourned till to-day

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent medicaments, according to the printed directions folded round each box and pot. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammation situated in the interior of the body, when rubbed upon the back and chest, it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs and all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula, and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

It is hereby notified, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Gool Mahomed Essa, dealer in piece-goods.
Jaffer Foolanee and Noor Mahomed Vissanee, blacksmiths.
Nanney Khan Mahomed, who lately traded in partnership with Peerbhoy Vuyank, deceased, under the name and firm of Nanney Khan Mahomed, as a merchant.
Minguel Pereira and Paulina Pereira, widow of the late Matheus Pereira, The first-named insolvent is a Fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the second unemployed.
Hora Ebramjee Cassumjee, dealer in milk.
Panachund Madhowjee, hawker in silk cloth.
Dhurrumsey Damodhur, who lately traded in Bombay as a piece-goods merchant in partnership with the firm of Anundjee Khouta (of which firm Waljee Cawjee and Dewjee Cawjee and others are partners), under the name of Damodhur Heerjee.
Sheriff Thavur and Mahomed Thavur, dealers in tobacco and fire-wood.
Oodhowjee Giga, lately trading in Bombay in his own name, and at Mawah in Kathiwar in partnership with Sapoobhoy Visram, under the name of Runchoordass Oodhowjee, as a merchant.
Jewanjee Mahomedkhan, merchant.
Mahadew Harrishunker and Pranshunker Harrinarrayen, the first-named insolvent is a clerk in the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner; and the second a Gujerathi Teacher in the Anglo-Vernacular school.
Lalljee Vuseonjee, share broker.
Shabhoy Russool and his wife Assabaee, dealers in oil and milk.
Rujub Essoob, dealer in oil.
Horamujee Cowasjee Soortee and Rustomjee Dadabhoy Soortee, the first-named insolvent is a carpenter, and the second Fitter.
Venayeck Gunput, receiver in the photographic Department.
Witoba Ramchunder Land, clerk in the Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register Press.
Pestonjee Cowasjee Kapudia, corpse-bearer and a turban-folder.
Kallidass Jujpersandass, broker.
Furrahoomn Meghjee, merchant.
Alij Meeya Abdeol Gaffoor and Abdeol Kurrim bin Fuckeer Sab, the first-named insolvent is a fitter, and the second a muccadum in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Undhiarroo, who lately traded in partnership with Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and Dinshaw Ardaseer, under the name, style and firm of Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and Co., as a merchant.
Thucker Jetta Dayall, broker in selling goods.
Berajjee Shapoorjee Shroff, dealer in tortoises.
Hajee Arbee Adum, lately a dealer in firewood.
Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Setna, servant in the service of one Dossabhoy Jamsetjee.
Muncherjee Framjee Colah, formerly a merchant, now unemployed.
Rungoo Appajee Barusker, dealer in betelnuts.
D ma Kissen, formerly a muccadum of sweepers, now unemployed.
Nathoo Rajoo, Azban Nathoo, and Allibhoy Babhoy dealers in hay.
Allybhoy Sehtoobhoy *alias* Saloobhoy, dealer in hardware.
Muncherjee Bhiccajee Kotwall, horse-broker.
Bhicajee Dorabjee Bamboatwalla and Framjee Bhicajee Bumboatwalla, bumboat-men.
Bhimjee Jeewa, formerly dealing in silver and gold under the name of Bhimjee Girdhur.
Jumnadass Raghoonathdass, guzerathee writer.
Suffroodeen Mahomed Ebram *alias* Shaik Mahomed Ebram, Persian teacher.
Memon Hoossein Ebram and Mahomed Hoossein, dealers in Europe articles.
Wittoba Ranjee Vyker and Rowjee Wittoba Wyker, the first named insolvent is a gardener, and the second a muccadum in the G. I. P. Railway Co.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DEATH OF A N. W. PROVINCE CELEBRITY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The obituary of the present mail contains the name of a gentleman once well-known in these provinces—Mr. Paterson Saunders. He died at Paris, where he had established his head-quarters for some years back. His elder brother is the well-known Mr. John O'Brien Saunders of the *Englishman* news paper. About a quarter of a century ago, Pa Saunders, such was his universal appellation, edited a weekly paper called the *Agra Messenger*, an offshoot of the *Delhi Gazette*, planted at Agra to catch the overland mail and get the *extra* published—a contrivance in these days of daily papers no longer in vogue. He alternated for many years in different parts of this country between indigo, commerce, and literature, looking forward, as he used himself pleasantly to say, to ending as Member for Fife with a modest fortune of four lakhs. This was not to be; but he has finished a certainly not unuseful life, at the good age of sixty-five years, and retained, as we fancy, the pen in his hand to the last. He was a man suited more for the Middle Ages perhaps than for these meeker days. Chivalrous and brave to a degree there was something of the Rhine Baron about him, in a certain thirst for the lawless an extravagant, and in his wild, free habits and love of advanture and speculation. But he was a true-hearted man, steadfast in his friendships, open, generous and kindly. He wrote particularly nervous and pure English: the papers he threw off during the Civil Commotion were much noticed at the time, and those who knew his style could recognise it in many other directions. In some mad period of early youth, he lived in south America, and his knowledge of Spanish obtained there enabled him to write some excellent translations of the minor tales of Cervantes for a magazine which once flourished in these provinces. He was in every way a character; and if Mr. Mill is right, and the tendency of the time is to obliterate individuality, the passing away of such a character is a serious loss.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO"—August 14.

Trifles.

The new French Ambassador M.——called upon the Duke of Edinburgh, saw a fiddle lying on the table, took it up and enquired of the side-de-camp in waiting if His Royal Highness played? Not much, said the other, only, God save his mother and such trifles.

A Civil Surgeon recently asked an applicant for medical pupilship, what was meant by the adulteration of medicine. The applicant, a student who had successfully passed the First Examination in Arts, replied unhesitatingly—"Sir, the adulteration of medicines is the administration of medicines to adults!" How long, oh! Syndicate, how long will you turn out such bright youths?

Mangles says he doesn't think the horse such an intelligent animal as some people fancy, he was training his *phora* to rise on its hind legs and gently place its fore-feet on his shoulders, when he gave the word of command, Dina, kiss your master," and now he is wondering where the money is coming from to pay Dr. Smith's bill for setting his broken limbs.

Any strangers who have not yet beheld the railway station at Goalundo are hereby warned that they should do so without any unnecessary delay, as there will be there before them. The latter is expected to be on the premises in some three or four days time, and the present tenants are busy clearing out for the new occupant. "In there palace, where luxary late reigned, sea-monsters will soon be whelping and stabling."

Caught in his own trap.

The "Native Christian" frequently rises to the great occasion. Recently one of them applied to an amiable gentleman for a certificate of character by which he might be able to get a situation. The testimonial was so unexpectedly complimentary and set forth Nobin Chunder's qualification in such glowing terms that turning to the gentleman he said:

Really Mr. M——if you ought to do something for me *on the strength of this recommendation.*

Strictly True.

We met the other day an old gentleman in the hills, a Government pensioner who told us a great deal of his experiences during the first Burma war, the assault and ultimate reduction of celebrated unpronounceable stockade at (a jawbreaker) where 250 of his comrades were severely wounded and barely escaped with their lives, so valiantly fought the defenders with their long weapons; he himself was wounded in several places, in fact *he kept coming across arrow-heads in his system for nearly eight years after the war.*

That man ought to have been an official reporter during the late famine.

Postal.

"This month sees the adoption of a penny farthing international postal card for Europe," says the *Overland Mail*, and goes on to abuse India for tamely submitting to the present postal rates betwixt this country and Europe. The fact of the matter is, much as "Qui-hyes" and natives love the "ringing rupee," they find it not much trouble to kick against any evil or time-honoured abuse. In fact, they rather like it; they are too loyal to the paternal government that arranges all these little matters. To say "bo" to a hawy tariff or burdensome tax; and they are quite right. There is nothing like loyalty, be it to Her Majesty, or to the postal charge of eight annas for every half ounce of intelligence we send in an envelope to —" Home sweet Home."

Last Scene in the Life of a Billiard-marker.

Players of that agitating game called billiards will appreciate the following: a billard-marker was at the point of death, and attended by a clergyman who was administering spiritual comfort.

"Can I do anything more for you?" asked the reverend gentl man?

"No, sir," said the marker, "you might tip me another prayer, and I am all right." The parson was about to comply, when the sick man said to him very earnestly—I say, sir, can't you let me *Star one?*" "No," said the clergyman, who must have been a billiard-player himself. "I can't let you do that, but if you want to make your last shot, you can have the *long rest.*

Most likely he took the cue, though one would think that so sick a man needed "nursing" himself.

It is related that a Prussian prefect in the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine was visiting the different localities over which he had authority. On passing through a small village in Lorraine, he asked the old priest to show him over the church, and espied a silver rat in a case high over the altar. He immediately asked what it meant. The good father replied that many years ago the village had been overrun with rats, and, as a last resort the people had clubbed together, and offered a rat in solid silver, life-size to the Virgin, since which time but few vermin had been seen. "Do you mean to say" asked the prefect, "that they believed even to this day that an offering of a silver thing can free the country from vermin?" Quoth the good father, "I am afraid not, men have grown impious now-a-days; but I am persuaded that did they believe it they would ere this have offered a silver Prussian, life-size, at the altar of the Virgin." The prefect looked hard at the old cure, turned on his heel, and strode out of the edifice.

What we Thought.

It has been truly refreshing to notice the lavish way in which Europeans and natives, nobles and commoners, have come forward with hundreds and thousands of rupees, to buy fireworks and tinsel in order that Calcutta's bareness shall be hid from the Prince of Wales, during his stay in our City of Palaces. (Oh, such gorgeous Palaces!) But what astonishes us is to find that anyone has got any money. Why, we thought when we read the appeals of the *Statesman* on behalf of the wretched beings who, calling themselves our countrymen and countrywomen, go crawling about the slums of Calcutta, begging food from Pakeewallahs and Mehbers, that a noble column of donations for relief as has just appeared for the relief of the Prince of Wales' eyes. We were astonished that the only contributions were from poor men who could ill-afford the mites they cast in; but we considered that money could not be so plentiful as we had imagined; we thought it might be tied up in some extraordinary manner; and we exonerated our Princes and Merchant Princes from the idea of mean money-grubbing. But now we can but say—

"A Alias! for the rarity"
"Of Christian Charity"
"Under the Sun."

Why don't you fight it out.

Young people are immense. This concise and forcible statement will be admitted and appreciated by that entertaining class of people called the unlearned, perhaps by others.

A person now prominent in the field of instructive effort recently invited a gentleman at his house to take tea. Immediately on being seated at table a little daughter of the lecturer said to the guest quite abruptly, "Where is your wife?"

The gentleman having been recently separated from the partner of his life was surprised and annoyed at the question, and stammered forth the truth—"I don't know."

"Dont know?" replied the *enfant terrible*. Why don't you know?"

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories, despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clear breast of the matter and have it over at once. So he said with calmness—"Well, we don't live together; we think, as we cannot agree, we'd better not." He stifled a groan as the child began again and darted an exasperate look at her parents.

But the little torment would not be quieted until she explained—"*Can't agree? Then why don't you fight it out, as pa and ma do?*"

There was a momentary look of disgust all around, and then a roar of laughter. Good little girl!

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, of Kintail, writing from Hatchford, Cobham, Surrey, to the *Times*, says:—It is useless to disguise the fact of the growing dislike in India to the British rule. From His Highness's position, courtly grace, and gracious manner, his visit is eminently qualified to reconcile a discontented Empire, if conducted on a scale adequate to its importance. Mr. Disraeli is in error in supposing he can dictate to the natives of India the capacity in which they will receive the Prince. Whether the Prince proceeds to India "carrying his own carpet-bag," as has been suggested, or attended with becoming state, the natives will only regard his visit in one light, as that of the eldest son of the Queen of England, and one day to be their Emperor, and by the manner, the visit is conducted so will they judge of the power of England, the honour conferred on them, and the friendly spirit which dictated the visit. Pomp and ceremony are in harmony with the thoughts of the people, and have become institutions endeared to and cherished by them from centuries of observation, and Mr. Disraeli will have to educate them before they believe their omission is not intended as an affront. A visit so planned can only end in one of three results:—1. If the Prince goes to India and keeps within the proposed expenditure, even with all his grace and cordial manner, the visit, both politically and commercially, has every chance of being a failure, and the blame of the want of success will eventually attach to the Prince in place of the Government. 2. Should he expend anything like the required amount, and attempt to defray it out of his comparatively limited income for his own and family expenditure, with all the expected state he has to keep up, he will only hamper himself and family for life. 3. Should the money be expended, and he has to come to the country for a supplementary vote, if this is the solution Mr. Disraeli aims at, the course should be openly avowed to the country by Government, and it should take the entire responsibility, as otherwise it will be most impolitic and unwise in those who will have the expenditure of the money for the Prince to exceed in any way the sum allotted by Parliament, as they might risk his Highness's popularity in this country.

In connection with the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to India, it may be noted that on every hand, in the press, in society, in private letters, and from other sources, come rumours of a strong current of dissatisfaction existing among the Indian people with regard to English rule. The Baroda correspondent of the *Standard* states that never since the mutiny, not even then, as some think, was the feeling of the people of Western India so high up. They, until nothing prevents mischief but the consciousness of power on the one side and of weakness on the other. The matter is so grave that the authorities in England will do well to take it into their most serious consideration, and impress upon their subordinates that the *suaviter in modo* is as much their duty as the *fortiter in re*. The English, no doubt, have chiefly themselves to blame for the present painful state of things, but educated Indians, of whom there are great numbers now, are not without reproach in the matter. They go to England and are made much of there, and inhale the gaseous atmosphere of politics to such an extent that when they return to India they cannot step quietly on in the sober path of gradual advancement. They see India amalgamated into a great empire by railways which stretch from Simla to the sea and they note how quietly it is governed by a people against whom they have matched themselves in competitive examinations, in debates, and in articles in the press; and they imagine they could govern India quite as well as these outsiders. Hence spring airy fancies of Home Rule India for the indians, and so forth.

THE RUSSIANS AND THEIR SUBJECTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

The Russian advance in Central Asia suggests some other considerations besides those questions of high policy which are not likely to lose their interest for some time to come. What is the true nature of the Russian rule in the countries in which Russian ascendency is supreme? what are the relations of the Russian governors and generals to their new subjects? how far do they resemble those of the British Indian Government to the natives of India? The military point of view is almost the only one adopted by the Russian newspapers; but still here and there statements may be found respecting the civil administration. Wherever it is established, it is described as being so far popular that it is favourably contrasted with the Government which it supersedes. There is nothing incredible in this; and the early popularity of the new rule is in conformity with all that we hear respecting the British administrative system in India. Upon its first introduction it is more to be invariably felt as a great relief, especially by all the trading and peaceable classes; and so long as the capricious tyranny of the native ruler is vividly remembered, the strict and regular administration of the conqueror is regarded as an advantage and a boon. The true difficulty does not come till the wrongs and oppressions of the old chiefs begin to be forgotten, and till the pulse beats and prejudices of the people begin to chafe against the practices and the institutions of alien and uncongenial masters. Another inference which may be drawn from the angry criticisms which the indiscretions of an American diplomatist elicited from the Russian press is that we should not do the Russian administration in Central Asia such injustice if we suspected it of a good deal of corruption. This also was the Indian experience of early days. The Oriental habit of purchasing favour or buying off inconveniences proved constantly too much in India for public servants who were under imperfect supervision; and it was only by the greatest vigilance and severity, and by a liberal system of official stipends, that the stain of corruption was at length removed from the Indian services. The Russian officials of the older provinces of the Empire are believed to have become greatly purer and cleaner-handed during the present reign; but their immediate predecessors and there were the functionaries of Tourgueneff's novels, and the servants of the Emperor in Central Asia, far removed as they are admitted to be from the control of St. Petersburg, are much more likely to resemble the last than the present generation of public servants.

A Russian military officer of high rank who had once travelled in British India, and possessed a great deal of respect for the British Indian system of government, is said to have asserted that his countrymen in Turkestan had two great advantages over Englishmen in India. "In the first place," he observed, "our men have a much greater affinity for our new subjects than yours; in the next, we don't stand any nonsense." No doubt both these are points of difference from the British government of India, and to a certain degree points of superiority. The British soldier in India is an exotic and most expensive article. He lives apart from the natives; his food is that which they most abhor; and he never learns a word of their languages. But the Russian army is recruited over spaces so vast that a certain proportion of the men must be taken from countries bordering on the new conquests, and a still greater number from classes very little different in habits and measure of refinement from the Tartars of the Central Asiatic Khanates. If anything, the Russian soldier is possibly a little drier than the population among whom he is quartered; but then he fights under European command and discipline, and is a fanatical devotee of his Church and his Emperor. The other alleged advantage—that the Russians in Turkestan "stand no nonsense,"—is a curious commentary on the opinion given by Mr. Bright the other evening, that what is wanting in India is more courtesy to the natives—a want which the Prince of Wales is to supply. Nobody knows whether the Russian soldiers and privates call the Tartars of Khokand "niggers," or treat them to occasional kicks; but we may be sure that there is one kind of "nonsense" which the Russians will never tolerate so long as they have a dozen bayonets at their back. If the humbled Emir of Bokhara attempts to poison the Russian Resident, he will not have a public trial on the spot at the expense of the revenues of Bhokhara, nor will an eminent lawyer from St. Petersburg or Moscow be permitted to cross-examine Russian public servants or to make a speech exposing the misdeeds of the Russian Government and the wrongs of its subject Khans. It will also be a long time before the native public of Khokand or Khiva will have a vernacular press of its own, and the satisfaction of reading such frank criticism of its infidel masters as we have more than once extracted from native Indian newspapers and reprinted in these pages. The determination to stand no nonsense may, no doubt, be the precursor for a great deal of unnecessary tyranny; but it may also be a protection against a great deal of feeble-minded folly. The Russians still keep English constitutional maxims and English judicial immunities out of their western provinces almost as jealously as English iron and cotton, though no doubt of late the tariff has been somewhat less prohibitory; but their Central Asian territory is still absolutely sealed to all "nonsense" of the kind. The method of government and the mode of criticising it which are allowed in Turkestan, are as purely Russian as the fabrics permitted to be sold in the bazaars.

The Russians, who boast of these advantages over their rivals in the East, have not probably as yet taken account of one considerable disadvantage under which they themselves labour. They do not seem to attach much importance to the friction caused by differences of religious belief between themselves and their subjects. As long ago as the Crimean war, they were known to pride themselves on the ground that they were the only Christian nation who knew how to deal properly with Mahommedans. But as their system of administration in Central Asia takes more of a civil character—and the mere cost of pure military government will bring this about in the long run—they are assuredly destined to find difficulties of the first magnitude in the grim religious prejudices of the Tartar Musulman. These difficulties will apparently be not quite the same as those of the British Indian Government. The prejudices which that Government has to treat with tenderness are those of caste. The Sepoy Mutiny was the most terrible of all lessons in the strength of these feelings and in the consequences of ignorantly or neglectfully injuring them. If, however, the English rulers of the country can refrain from touching the chief institution of the Hindoos, it is so far from imperilling that it positively assists and facilitates their government. There is nothing so well calculated to make a man indifferent to the political character of the Government under which he lives as a system of rules of personal conduct which he believes himself born to obey under the most awful penalties and which he has the greatest horror of changing. There is no reason why a religious Hindoo should not be the most patient, obedient, and contented of subjects to any Government conducted by men of any creed which does not meddle with his peculiar way of going to heaven. But nothing is more unlike a Hindoo than a Musulman of Khokand, Samarcand, or Bokhara; he is not even like the Hindoostanee minority of Mahommedans in India. He belongs to a part of the world which, until the Russians overran it, was believed to the last reface of Mahommedan orthodoxy. He is a fanatic of a very strong type upon the Mahommedanism of Constantinople as a lax degeneration of Islam. Till lately he believed that it would be his destiny to conquer the world, purifying Islam where it had become corrupted, and imposing it on the infidels which still rejected it; and this conviction is said to have sprung not only from the mission of conquest which is always associated with Mahommedanism, but from a tradition abiding in the Khanates that the forefathers of their people were the descendants of the soldiers of Genghiz and Timour. It is difficult to conceive of deeper humiliation than one of this class are now enduring. They are at the feet of masters who rarely wash themselves, drink quantities of corn brandy, and are perpetually prostrating themselves before coloured pictures of the Virgin and the saints. There is every sign that the spirit of the Musulman in Turkestan is broken at present; but we may reasonably believe that some day he will either give trouble or have to be kept down by continuous expenditure and continuous effort.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—July 31.

"No Fear."

Fisherman "Take care, Donald—You'll be drowned!" Donald. "Troomed!—in a bath like this! If I was, I'd be ashamed to show my face in oban again!"

Just like 'Em!

St. Swithin's day was carefully selected this year for th last grand *fete* at the Royal Botanical Gardens! The band played "Long to rain over us!" with enthusiasm.

"Cantat Vacuus."

Armed burglar (to Brown, who had pawned his silver watch and his only teas-poon that afternoon to pay the water-rate). "If you don't instantly give up all yer plate and jewelry, I'll blow yer brains out!"

True Distinction.

—Mamma (improving the occasion). "I like your new suit immensely, Gerald! but you must recollect that it's not the coat that makes the gentl-man!"
Gerald. "No, Mamma! I know it's the hat!"

Ireland's Victory.

Wimbledon, July 22, 1875.

We know that Irish bulls have long been famed in Irish story.

And Irish bulls'-eyes now may claim their share of Irish glory.

Sir R. Phillimore's Judgment.

(See Mrs. Jenkins's evidence, in Jenkins v. Cook.)
"Let him say, 'I believe in Old Nick'—and I give in that minute."—If that's good Christianity, why then—the Devil's in it!

"The Jesuits!"

Officer of Militia. "Well Sir, who are you? and what's the matter?"
Excited Citizen. "Me I'm the Bailie—the held Bailie, mon! I catched this wee laddie feshin on the Sawbath Day! Says he,s a Cuath'lic—a Rooman Cuath'lic!! E-h its just dreadful to think o—Feshin in a Protestant Loch!! And o' the Sawbath! Lord save us!"

New Reading of an Old Rhyme.

(Written under St. Swithin's Wet Blanket.)
Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
And from February until May
The rain it raineth every day.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Without a single gleam of sun;
And if any should have thirty-two,
They'd be dull and dirty too.

Paraplueie v. Parasol.

'T was the voice of the Sunshade, I heard her complain,
"I'm of no use at all, for we've nothing but rain!
Bright Sol is deposed by the Demon of Damp,
And I'm put in the shade by that odious Gamp!"
Stout Gingham laughed loud till her ribs seemed to split.
"Aha! Madame Upstart, your 're fooled for a bit.
Your flauntings and flirtings with Phœbus are over,
I warned you the God was a changeable lover!
Hobo! but you used to look down upon me,
As the upper hind of Dowlitness and Fiddle-de-dee!"
No doubt your supreme self-conceit, Miss, it vexes
To see me the fav urite friend of *both* sexes;
In the sunshine of fortune so upstart and proud,
What a poor thing you are, now you're *tainted* under a cloud!"

A Plea for Plimsoll.

What though the passion in him tore away
The dams and dykes of senatorial phrase?
What though the words that spoke his mind out-weigh
The weights of Parliamentary dispraise?
What though, brain-warp'd in waves of rush and rage,
And sudden-baffled hope of help, long nursed,
Against all rules of the St. Stephen's stage
Forth in accusing earnest wrath he burst—
Of greed that, ghoul-like, feeds from watery graves,
Of homes and hearts that desolate a land,
Of brave men's lives foredoomed for gain of knaves—
And, so denouncing, flung his charges wide,
And gave his enemies a scoff and boast,
"Le l'you, the Sailors' champion!" Through their sneers,
Still let his bitter crying in our ears—
"They drown by hundreds round our England's coast!"

Something like an Expedition.

(A Circular translated from the Russian.)

The Russian Government, always anxious to spread the blessings of civilisation in every quarter of the globe, beg to inform the World in general and Great Britain in particular, that the Expedition recently dispatched to Central Asia has been organised entirely and entirely with a view to advancing the interests of Science and Art.

The Artillery (when not engaged in action) will seize every opportunity of collecting geological specimens from the breaches made in the fortresses captured on the line of march.

The Engineers will be careful to mark in the maps of the countries through which they may pass all hills, forts, rivers, stockades, and military stations they may find *en route*, so that the charts may subsequently prove of the utmost utility to the men of science, on whose behalf principally they will have been prepared.

The Infantry will preserve the skeletons of the strange beasts they may shoot down in the course of an engagement, for presentation to the Anatomical Museum at St. Petersburg.

The Cavalry will burn villages that have been built without taste, so that towns of more refined architectural character may be built on their sites.

That Central Asia may be thoroughly examined from a scientific point of view, the country may have to be occupied for an indefinite time. Should this expedition prove successful, a similar experiment will be made in Affghanistan and the other provinces intervening between the Russian frontier.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—Mr. R. Manockjee is respectfully thankinc his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as their every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
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